The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

War Preparations Continued by France.

The Forthcoming Peace Parliament.

Italy and Belgium to be Represented.

Serious Illness of Our Minister at Berlin.

Latest Intelligence from Mails by Steamship.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

France Continues her Military Preparations.

LONDON, Sunday, May 5.

The Press of Prussia complain that France is still continuing her military preparations.

Italy and Belgium to be Represented at the Peace Conference.

LONDON, Sunday, May 5.

Italy and Belgium are to be represented in the Peace Congress in addition to the other Powers previously announced.

Very Serious Illness of Gov. Wright.

BERLIN, Sunday, May 5.

Gov. WRIGHT, the United States Minister, is reported to be at the point of death.

ITALY.

Diplomatic Appointment.

FLORENCE, Sunday, May 5.

The Chevalier BERTINETTI, formerly the Italian Minister to the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, May 5.

United States bonds are quoted on the Bourse to day at 70¾.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, May 5.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. MACAULEY, which left Boston on the 24th inst., touched at this port, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

The steamship *Helvetia*, Capt. THOMPSON, which left New-York on the 20th of April, also arrived here to-day, and sailed again for Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO APRIL 25.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th of April, arrived here yesterday; also, the steamship *Union*, from Southampton on April 3.

Sir R. MURCHISON had received letters from Zanzibar eleven days later than the previous dates. It appears that two months after the alleged murder of Dr. LIVINGSTONE at Maksura, within ten miles of the supposed place of massacre, nothing was known of any mishap having befallen him.

Sir R. MURCHISON insists on the necessity of an expedition to clear up the mystery. It can be carried out at small cost, and accomplished in a few months.

An aggregate meeting of 8,000 of the working tailors of London had resolved to strike, owing to the refusal of employers to reduce the hours of labor.

The Cobden statue was formally inaugurated at Manchester on the 22d by Mr. GEO. WILSON, in the presence of immense crowds of spectators.

The marriage of the Count of Flanders to the Princess HOHENZOLLERN was to take place at Berlin on the 28th April, and the King of the Belgians had gone to Berlin with the Count and a numerous suite to take part in the ceremony.

On Easter-day the Pope bestowed the usual benediction, *Urbi et Orbi*, from the balcony of the Vatican, in the presence of a great concourse of people.

The Austro-Italian treaty of Commerce was signed at Florence on the 23d April.

OMAR PASHA had arrived in Candia and was organizing his forces for a fresh campaign against the insurgents. Desultory skirmishing was going on and even women were arming.

Marshal FOREY has had an attack of cerebral hemorrhage. His condition is critical, but all hope of his recovery is not abandoned.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

Mr. Gladstone's Withdrawal from the Leadership of the Liberals.

The London *Observer* publishes the following correspondence, and bases upon it the assertion already noticed, that Mr. GLADSTONE has abandoned the leadership of the Liberal Party:

No. 20 EATON-SQUARE, S. W., April 17.

DEAR MR. GLADSTONE: I find that many members of the House who supported you on Friday evening are anxious, like myself, to know what course you propose to take with regard to the remaining amendments to the Reform Bill standing in your name.

It would be very useful, I am sure, if you could let me have a line from you on the subject before you leave town for the recess.

Believe me yours, very faithfully,
R. W. CRAWFORD.

The Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P.

HAWARDEN, Chester, April 18.

MY DEAR MR. CRAWFORD: I thank you for giving me an opportunity which enables me to make known to you and to others the course I propose to take with regard to the amendments on the Reform Bill as yet standing in my name on the notice paper of the House of Commons.

I need not state, what must be in the minds of all, the nature of the amendment which the House rejected on Friday, the 12th, by 21 voices, or the composition of the body of nays by which it was rejected.

The country can hardly fail now to be aware that those gentlemen of Liberal opinions whose convictions allow them to act unitedly upon this question are not a majority but a minority of the existing House of Commons, and that they have not the power they were supposed to possess of limiting or directing the action of the administration, or of shaping the provisions of the Reform Bill. Still, having regard to the support which my proposal with respect to personal rating received from so large a number of Liberal members, I am not less willing than heretofore to remain at the service of the party to which they belong: and when any suitable occasion shall arise, if it shall be their wish, I shall be prepared again to attempt concerted action upon this or any other subject for the public good.

But, until then, desirous to avoid misleading the country and our friends, I feel that prudence requires me to withdraw from my attempts to assume the initiative in amending a measure which cannot, perhaps, be effectually amended except by a reversal, either formal or virtual, of the vote of Friday, the 12th; for such attempts, if made by me, would, I believe, at the present critical moment not be the most likely means of advancing their own purposes.

Accordingly, I shall not proceed with the amendments now on the paper in my name, nor give notice of other amendments such as I had contemplated; but I shall gladly accompany others in voting against any attempt, from whatever quarter, to limit yet further the scanty modicum of enfranchisement proposed by the Government, or in improving, where it may be practicable, the provisions of the bill. I remain, my dear Mr. CRAWFORD,

Most faithfully yours,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

R. W. CRAWFORD, Esq., M. P.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES.

We shall not, however, believe that Mr. GLADSTONE has withdrawn from the leadership of the Opposition until the interpretation put upon his letter has received some authoritative confirmation. We dare not attribute such a step to any public man. The minor offence of abandoning active criticism and formal suggestions of improvements in the Reform Bill of the Government is of itself sufficiently serious. Whether the resolution to abstain from interference be due to the despondency incident on defeat or to pique at the desertion of a section of his followers, Mr GLADSTONE seems to have forgotten that the leader of the Opposition owes duties not only to himself, but to the mass of his supporters who have proved themselves faithful under all chances, and yet more to the country also. He says he does not wish to mislead others by assuming an activity which may prove destitute of results, and the apology is not the least obscure part of his letter. We should have thought that inactivity might have been mistaken for acquiescence, but how any one could be misled by active opposition, whether successful or unsuccessful, it is hard to understand. Whatever may be the value of this plea, it is evident that Mr. GLADSTONE in withdrawing from the duty of attempting to improve the Government bill delivers reform over to blind chance. He cannot, however, thus relieve himself from responsibility if he would. It is incumbent upon him to reconsider the determination he announces in his letter to Mr. CRAWFORD, unless he be content to abnegate all Parliamentary duty, and, doing nothing, to bear the blame of all that may be ill done by others.

Mr. Bright on Mr. Gladstone and the Reform Bill.

In a long speech on the reform question at Birmingham, Mr. BRIGHT urged the rejection of the Government Reform Bill and then spoke of Mr. GLADSTONE and those of the Liberal Party who had refused to follow him:

Mr. DISRAELI the other night spoke of Mr. GLADSTONE as the one person in the House with whom he would not deal on this question. [Cries of "Shame!" and hisses.] He treated him as the representative of a faction and of party strife; the rest of the House he would discuss the matter with, in a different manner and on different terms; and these renegades from the Liberal Party, some of the men who met in the same room, and some radicals who voted on Saturday week with the Government, heard the insulting observations of Mr. DISRAELI, and allowed their leader, in the face of the country, to be thus insulted, without having the self-respect or the manliness to resent it. What shall I say of that leader? It is not, as you know, my practice to speak of the official politicians and the statesmen of this country with exaggerated eulogy; but I will venture to say this of Mr. GLADSTONE—and there is no man in either House who undertakes to deny it—that since 1832 there has been no man of the official class or rank, and no statesman, who has imparted into this question of reform so much of conviction, so much of earnestness, so much of zeal as has been imparted during the last two years by the present leader of the Liberal Party. [Cheers.] Who is there in the House of Commons who equals him in knowledge of all political questions? who equals him in earnestness? who equals him in eloquence? who equals him in courage and fidelity to his convictions? [Cheers.] If those gentlemen who say they will not follow him have any one who is equal, let them show him. If they can point out any statesman who can add dignity and greatness to the stature of Mr. GLADSTONE let them produce him. [Cheers.] It is a deplorable thing that last year a small section of 40 men, or there abouts, of professing Liberals, destroyed an honest and acceptable (I speak of the people)—an acceptable bill of the late Government, and with it they also destroyed the Government which proposed it. About an equal number have this year to a great extent destroyed the Government of the Opposition, and may assist an anti-Reforming Government to pass a very bad measure on the greatest question of our time. [Cheers.] And having done all the mischief they could, they begin to write silly letters to their constituents. What can be done in Parliamentary parties if every man is to pursue his own little game? A costermonger and donkey, although it would take a week to travel from here to London, yet running athwart the London and Northwestern line, might bring to total destruction a great express train, and so very small men [loud cheers]—very small men, who during their whole political lives have not advanced the question of reform by one hairsbreadth, or by one moment in time, can at a critical hour like this throw themselves athwart the objects of a great party, and mar, it may be, a great measure that ought to affect the interests of the country beneficially for all times. [Cheers.] Now, I believe that when I see men leave their party in this way—not when the party is going contrary to its acknowledged principles, but not going with them—that there is not much of principle, and not much of patriotism, and not much of love of reform in their conduct. I suspect there is something worse than all this, smaller and meaner, concealed under a conduct like this, and I say it becomes the constituencies of the kingdom to ascertain what are the motives of their members, and whether this question of reform is thus to be baffled by them in future; but, whosoever is true or whosoever is false, the question remains, and the people of England, who demand its honest settlement, will, I believe, never withdraw from that demand. Last year, when Mr. DISRAELI and his friends rejected Mr. GLADSTONE's bill, on that very night of that last division I said, "Destroy this bill. Destroy this Government, but there remains yet the question of reform, and there remains outside a great and earnest and a noble people who will still demand that this question shall be settled." I believe so now. *I don't believe in the passing of this bill in the shape in which it now before us.* I believe it is a fraud of the very worst and of the most insulting character. I say try it not by the "unerring instincts" of a corrupt House of Commons, but by the "unerring instincts" of an incorrupt people, and you will, I believe, ascertain its true character, and you will insist upon its rejection. What has happened during the last ten months? What happened from the Hyde Park meeting and your own meeting—the South Lancashire meeting, the meeting in the South of Scotland and a thousand other meetings? They have driven the Tory Party from its anchorage as the professed and open opponents of reform, and you have only to do now what you have done hitherto. I will advise no course which might present itself to the minds of earnest and enthusiastic men, but which in this country probably never will be necessary, and certainly cannot be necessary now. I said before, in a speech in St. James' Hall in Winter, "What comes in every country where there is a manly spirit of justice be perpetually denied?" But the question of force was settled in this country in the year 1832. There is no power in Lords or Commons to resist your peaceful expression of your opinion—[cheers]—and therefore that which you have done during the last year, and which has produced so great a result, requires only to be continued, and a further and more complete result is certain. The richest classes in this country, the comfortable classes, they are not bad men; they don't want the country ill-governed; they like political power in their own class, which is not unreasonable or uncommon; but at the same time they do not want, either as individuals or as bodies of men, injustice and oppression to be felt, or to be believed to be felt, throughout the country. The rich people of this country, as a mere matter of wishing, would desire that everybody should be satisfied and everybody should be comfortable; but the rich people in the West End of London cannot stand perpetually the exhibition of 50,000 or 100,000 or 150,000 men coming out and saying: "We are shut out from the Constitution of our country. We are not seeking to injure you. We are not men of violence of whom you need be afraid; but there is the Constitution, and we claim under that Constitution to have the right to vote for members of the House of Commons." Let Mr. BEALES and his friends in London, let the workingmen everywhere, by great meetings—the greater the better—peaceful and orderly meetings, passing sound and rational, firm resolutions, let them make it appear to every person, from the humblest in the land to the Queen upon the throne, that there is a general, a wide, a universal and a strengthening sentiment that what exists is not longer tolerable, and that something better must be established. I give you my word—I never said anything with a more perfect confidence that I speak the truth—that you have only thus to meet and thus to speak, and the barriers which stand before you will fall at your words, and before long—it may not be this session, it may be next—you will be admitted to a frank, and generous, and liberal and satisfactory exercise of the electoral franchise guaranteed by the Constitution of your country. [Loud cheers, in the midst of which Mr. BRIGHT resumed his seat, having spoken for exactly an hour and a half.]

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Question of Peace or War—Flying Rumors and Opinions.

The anxiety as to the prospect of war between France and Prussia was unabated up to the time of the sailing of the steamer. Hopes were entertained that peace might be preserved.

The London *Times* of the 22d observes, that as the diplomatic correspondence between Paris and Berlin is said to be carried on chiefly by telegraph and verbal conversation, it is the less easy to ascertain what has actually passed; but the language of the German Press has prepared us for the statement now made without any reserve, that Count BISMARCK refuses to make any concession.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent repeats his belief in the Emperor's warlike intentions.

The *Post's* correspondent states England is using all her influence at Berlin.

The London *Post*, after remarking that nothing is known of the course taken by the negotiations relating to Luxemburg, says it is undeniable that Prussia and the whole of Germany are most averse to any concession however moderate. It is also certain that both France and Prussia are putting themselves in a state of readiness so as to be prepared for the worst in case the negotiations should end in failure.

At the usual Easter banquet of the Lord Mayor of London, Gen. Sir JOHN BURGOYNE said that although England was at peace with all the world it was essential she should have a force which could be called speedily into action on short notice at any period of imminent danger, and he thought in that respect she was deficient.

The Paris *Etendard* says: "The Minister of War has addressed a circular to the different military commandants, informing them that all officers, non-commissioned officers, corporals and brigadiers now absent on six months' furlough, must rejoin their regiments by the 30th of April, for the purpose of drilling the men of the reserve, on their way to the depots for that object, as it is necessary that the Cadres should be complete."

The same journal states that the chief portion of the Mexican expeditionary corps will be sent to their homes on leave of absence.

The *Patrie* publishes dispatches from Berlin, according to which the views of England, Russia and Austria, on the subject of Luxemburg, have been communicated almost simultaneously to the Prussian Government, and that the attitude of these Powers has therefore entered on a new phase. The *Patrie* adds that the dispatches of the three Powers all represent the political situation in a light favorable to the maintenance of peace.

The Paris *Etendard* of the 23d states that England, Austria and Russia have agreed to make another simultaneous and identical communication to the Court of Berlin.

The *Bourse Gazette* of St. Petersburg makes reference to the existing complications between France and Prussia, in an article of an extremely warlike character, in which it advocates the speedy conclusion of an active alliance between Russia, Prussia and Italy.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, writing upon the same question, cautions the public against the belief that peace is in any way assured.

The official *Northern Post* refers to the same subject in an article of a very pacific tone.

The Suspense in Europe—War Less Ruinous.

From the London Times, April 23.

The next fortnight will, in all human probability, terminate the suspense which now paralyzes confidence throughout Europe. The preliminaries of war are in these days as brief as the operations of war are crushing and decisive. The intelligence of a collision between the French and Prussian troops on the Luxemburg frontier may perhaps be the first notice we shall receive of a struggle for supremacy on the Continent, the most formidable in its probable consequences, as it is certainly the least just and necessary, which has been waged since the days of NAPOLEON I. Every day that elapses without an assurance of a pacific settlement naturally increases the impatience of both nations and the difficulties of mediation. The supposed insults conveyed on the one hand, in the scheme for annexing the Province, and, on the other, by the refusal to evacuate the fortress, are daily aggravated by the appeals to patriotic passions in the French and German Press. In commercial circles on both sides of the Rhine the cry has already been raised that war itself is less ruinous than a protracted apprehension of war, and in military circles every rumor of hostile preparations stimulates the demand for offensive action. The most precise accounts of French armaments come from Berlin; the movements of Prussian battalions are reported at the earliest moment from Paris. It is not forgotten how rapidly the Italian war followed the announcement that the Empire was peace, or how persistent were the declarations that Prussia had scarcely begun to arm against Austrian invasion just before her legions were poured into Bohemia in a perfect state of discipline and equipment. It would be absurd to doubt that both Governments have foreseen the possible contingency of a rupture for the last twelve months. The treaties made by Prussia with Bavaria and Wurtemburg were evidently made in contemplation of this very event, and the withdrawal of French troops and transports from Mexico could not have been more opportune had it been arranged with the same prospect in view. From the day that Prussia established her military superiority to Austria it became a fixed idea in the minds of Frenchmen, as well as Germans, that she would next have to contend with France for the championship of Europe. It is this issue and no other which is to be fought out between the two leading States of the Continent unless reason and conscience should at last prevail.

The Unfortunate Position of France—Her True Way Out of It.

From the London Times, April 24.

An attentive survey of the five-and-thirty years which separate the Third from the First NAPOLEON might have revealed the improvement in the feelings of the sound part of the French nation in this important respect. The French were masters of themselves in 1830 and 1848, and the old cry for the "rectification of frontiers" could not fail to be set up. Rabid demagogues, adventurers of the worst description, rushed to the borders, and attempted an "overflowing" both on the side of Belgium and on that of Savoy; but their outrages were promptly and honorably disavowed even by the most advanced revolutionary Governments. The fact is that France has outlived her heroic age. She could hardly hope or wish for any material addition to the long series of "victories and conquests" which illustrated her annals; and, proud of a security grounded on the fame of recent exploits, she was loth to disturb the peace of defenceless neighbors, who showed her every mark of deference and good will. The wars of the Restoration and of LOUIS PHILIPPE were unpopular from a variety of motives; but of those of the present Emperor it may be said that they enjoyed public favor in proportion to the unselfishness of the policy which prompted them. Had the question of war and peace been fairly referred to the people's suffrage, we question whether any other object than the vindication of Polish independence (the cry—*La Pologne est perire par*) would ever have induced France to draw the sword, and although French sympathies in behalf of the Italian cause were somewhat damaged by qualms of lurking Ultramontanism, we feel convinced that the expedition across the Alps of 1859 would have been viewed with less jealousy, had the Emperor been true to his boast of "waging war for an idea"—had he never subscribed for a recompense equally inadequate to France's services and derogatory to her pride. The harm, in the estimation of the French, was not in giving Italy her liberty, but in selling it so cheap.

That paltry acquisition of Savoy and Nice entailed all the miseries of the present crisis. It was that which gave rise to the luckless scheme of "observant neutrality" in the Summer of last year, that laid down the rule about "territorial compensation" and the "rectification of frontiers." Had the German movement been represented as what it really was—as the yearning of a sister nation to that unity which has for centuries constituted the main boast of the French people—had the bare idea that any aggrandizement of Prussia could entail on the children of the conquerors of Jena one moment's uneasiness been scouted as high treason against French honor, the opposition of old world politicians could easily have been laughed to scorn. But the logic of his precedents seemed to drive the French Emperor against his better judgment, and he adhered to his less generous course with a consistency to which it was natural to attribute dangerous designs. Yet, even if his purpose was to pick a quarrel with BISMARCK, surely the flagrant violation of the Treaty of Peace with respect to the Danish districts of North Schleswig, or the indignities heaped upon the heads of the Kings of Hanover and Saxony, would have afforded better pretexts than the barter of a people who, whatever vote might be elicited from them, at present, had never suspected the admixture of one drop of French blood in their veins. * * * In the meanwhile, we have no hesitation in asserting that it is for the Emperor NAPOLEON to allay a storm of his own raising. We should expect him to have the courage to deny that there can be a *casus belli* even in the refusal of the Prussians to withdraw their garrison from Luxemburg. Nothing has been taken, nothing has been demanded of France. Let it be highly proclaimed that neither insult nor menace was ever intended to her. Nations in our days are not ruled by the principles of the dueling code, nor are they responsible for all the vaporing and blustering of their unauthorized newspapers. That a war with Germany, however unsuccessful, is undesirable for France, has been with the Emperor from the beginning a fixed idea. It is not the dread of a Parliamentary tirade by M. THIERS, or of a shrieking article by M. DE GIRARDIN, that should shake his wise and humane purpose.

France and the Government—An Eloquent Plea for Liberty.

The Paris *Liberté*, which started as a peace paper, has changed its tone. It heads a leading article with the words, "The National War," and then says:

"There is now scarcely any possibility for doubt that war between Prussia and France is almost inevitable. Every day which passes without the evacuation of Luxemburg by the Prussians aggravates the situation, for it is an additional day of humiliation for France."

In another article the *Liberté* asserts that if the French Government desires to have the country with it in case of a contest, it must not only confirm the liberties accorded by the acts of 24th November and 19th January, but must increase them. Some of the Paris journals, the writer observes, seem to think that the promised "crowning of the edifice" would not only be delayed, but some of the present privileges withdrawn. The writer says:

"The war which France will have to undergo will be a terrible one; she will have to confront Germany united in a single State; Germany fanaticized; Germany coveting Alsace and Lorraine; perhaps even Russia will come and join her adversaries, so as once for all to extinguish the focus of democracy in Europe. It will be a war such as the world has not seen for half a century. It will be a liquidation of old Europe. But is France, which repulsed invasion, who vanished the European coalition, in a condition to brave the danger? We firmly believe she is. Nevertheless, the effort is possible only under one condition; namely, that France should be free, that the war should be a national one, that the army should be but the advanced guard of the nation. Yes, the army of Magenta and Solferino will be victorious on the Rhine, but on condition that the war should not be a duel between the French Government and the German people. Yes, victory is certain, but on condition that each of us is prepared; that every citizen knows that he is individually interested; that he can be called on personally to defend the national soil and its menaced independence. Yes, France will be victorious; but on condition of being the France which thinks, speaks, chants the Marseillaise—the France which fights; is proud and free—the France of '92! What! Count DE BISMARCK on the eve of war would affect airs of moderation in order to leave to the nation the responsibility of hostilities; he would screen himself behind the country, he would over-excite its patriotism, raise an entire people against France; and, at this moment, to spare French ears the noise of free meetings, the echo of grand discussions, the Government would isolate itself from the country; that the army should watch with one eye France impatient to be free, while it fixes the other on the foreigner; that when an entire people could be sent to the frontier only an army would be sent there; and that, instead of the Government showing itself to Europe united with the nation, it would exhibit France divided and paralyzed. Is that possible? Ah, if it should be so, if France did not shake off her indifference at the supreme hour, if, before the national peril, the Government adopted measures of distrust toward the country, instead of confiding in its patriotism, we should doubt of the destinies of France! But, once more we say, that is not possible, for there are responsibilities which a Government does not assume. Without war, liberty was a necessity in our eyes; with it, freedom is a necessity in the eyes of every one; for that alone, in giving a national character to the war, could save France from the grave peril which she would have, perhaps, prevented."

Prussia and Her Rights in Luxemburg.

The *North German Gazette*, of April 23, (evening,) publishes an article upon the Luxemburg question, in which it says: "The situation of affairs has not changed within the last few days. The intelligence respecting the basis of the settlement proposed by the mediating Powers does not alter anything. The proposals for mediation were not invoked from the side of Prussia. The Prussian Government only asked the Powers who guaranteed the treaties of 1839 for an expression of their views upon the wishes manifested in Paris for acquisition of Luxemburg by France, but the right of garrisoning the Fortress of Luxemburg, which belongs to Prussia in virtue of earlier treaties, could not be placed in question. Prussia is not willing to renounce her right of garrisoning Luxemburg and all rumors to the contrary are without foundation."

Peace Feeling in Prussia—The People Opposed to War.

A Berlin letter, in the *Siecle*, says:

"The present political situation in the capital, and consequently in all Northern Germany, is much less strained than the Paris journals seem to think. Even in the army, war is not desired. In the country districts people still remember the burdens which the communes had to support to enable the Government to undertake its last campaign. If the war had lasted six months, the trade and finances of Prussia would have required many years for their reestablishment. Whatever the German and Prussian journals may say, Austria is not alone in still feeling the effect of the events of 1866. If on one side are found the fine talkers of the Nationalverein, who already see in their dreams the whole universe controlled or at least ruled by the German race, on the other, sound thinkers are not wanting either at Berlin or in the large commercial towns of North Germany, who ask with good reason what would become of the trade of Hambourg, Bremen, Lubeck, &c., in case of a war with France. Could the Prussian navy keep the sea for a single day in face of the French vessels? I have not been therefore much surprised to find it observed in the *Monthly Gazette*, a popular journal of large circulation, that only the enemies of Germany and France could possibly desire such a war."

The Position of Austria—Her Enforced Neutrality in Case of War.

Vienna (April 19) Correspondence of the London Times.

When the approaching war breaks out the naval superiority of the French will enable them to blockade all the ports of Germany—Altona and other places included—which, if they still belonged to Denmark, might have remained neutral, and played the part of Memel toward Russia during the Crimean war. The pleasures of annexation, it will be seen are not always without their alloy and inconvenience. Thus Germany will be totally deprived of commercial communications through its own seaports; the two lines of railroad from Holland and Belgium will be absorbed by the necessities of the war, and made useless for peaceful purposes even if they are not interrupted or destroyed by a temporary success of the French, and the flow of commerce altogether will be driven into entirely different channels. At present the imports by way of the Adriatic seldom find their way beyond Vienna and the interior of Austria, but in future every ounce of tea and coffee over which the bulletins of the war are discussed in Germany will have been imported via Trieste, and all foreign merchandise required by Central Europe will take the same road.

The exodus of millionaires from Frankfort to Vienna, inaugurated by Baron ROTHSCHILD, will be another consequence of the war; there will be no inducement for them to remain, and the antipathy of the wealthy Frankforters toward their Prussian masters is quite as great as that of the aristocracy of Lombardy to Austria in former days. There can be no doubt that if the quarrel between France and Prussia should lead to a war, Austria will remain neutral as long as possible. Although the country has recovered wonderfully from the effects of the late disastrous war, the continuance of peace, for the next few years at least, is of the most urgent necessity. By the Treaty of Prague Austria is no longer a German Power, and the war in prospect is foreign to her interest. Austria has nothing to gain if Prussia should win and consolidate her power, and it would be of no advantage to her to assist France in obstructing the unity of Germany.

Austria has had reason to complain of both France and Prussia, and human nature would not be what it is if a good deal of quiet satisfaction were not felt at the prospect of a smart conflict between the two aggressors of 1859 and 1866. An *arrière pensée*, of course, exists that in case of a protracted struggle Austria may step in and secure as much advantage to herself as may be attainable without too active a participation in the affray. The only fear is that complications in the East may arise during the course of the war which would bring Austria into collision with Russia. Fortunately Russia is as ill-prepared for war as Austria, not only on account of the incompleteness of her railroad system, but also because, according to present arrangements, the Russian Army, including the reserves, will not be thoroughly equipped and furnished with the new weapon for several years. The Austrian Army will be tolerably well supplied with breechloaders in the course of this year, but it will be two or three years before the railroad communication of the Empire is sufficiently developed to be able to move large bodies of troops with proper facility in all directions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Expedition in Search of Dr. Livingstone.

The following letter was addressed to the editor of the London *Times:*

"By a letter received yesterday from Mr. KIRK, dated Zanzibar, Feb. 8, (eleven days later than the previous dates,) I learn that a dispatch reached His Highness the Sultan on the previous day from the Governor of Quilos, containing a most important statement with regard to Dr. LIVINGSTONE. The dispatch stated that the traders had arrived at this port (Quilos) from the far interior, beyond Lake Nyassa, and that at the end of November last, (i. e., two months after the time of the reported catastrophe,) when they were at Maksura (within ten miles of the supposed place of the massacre), nothing was known of any mishap having befallen LIVINGSTONE. They said, on the contrary, that the traveler had continued onward toward the Avisa or Babisa country, after having met with a hospitable reception on the western shore of the north end of Lake Nyassa. Dr. KIRK adds, however, that as Maksura is short of the place of attack described by the Johanna men, he almost fears to communicate this intelligence, lest it should buoy up hopes which may too soon be broken.

At the same time, as I have all along questioned the veracity of these cowardly runaways, the Johanna men, founding my distrust on the testimony of those who know them well, this latest information from near the scene of the reported disaster gives me further grounds for the hope that the great traveler may still be alive, a hope which I expressed when this painful subject was first brought before the public.

At all events, it is now more than ever obvious that the course which I suggested, and which is sanctioned by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society—namely, to have an expedition sent out to clear up the mystery—is the proper one to pursue. It is proposed to intrust the command of the search party, with the permission of the Board of Admiralty, to Mr. E. D. YOUNG, who managed the *Pioneer* steam vessel, on the Zambesi for two years under LIVINGSTONE, and who has now a post on board Her Majesty's yacht *Victoria & Albert*. Provided with an iron boat, to be sent out with him, it is hoped that Her Majesty's Government will instruct the naval authorities at the Cape to forward Mr. YOUNG and his companions to the Zambesi. Once arrived there, the leader is so well known to the natives that, after selecting a negro crew, his boat will be carried, in pieces, past the cataracts of the Shiré, and afterward launched on that river, thence to navigate the Lake Nyassa to its northern end, near which the disaster is said to have occurred. If the sad story be true, and LIVINGSTONE has really been killed, the news will doubtless have spread along the shores of the lake, or great line of traffic of the country. Again, his instruments, notebooks, guns, &c.—the relics of his expedition—will have found their way as articles of barter among the natives. In the absence of such signs, and in the event of the exploring party finding no proofs whatever of his death, why, then I shall firmly believe that the man who was appointed Her Majesty's Consul to all the chiefs in the interior of South Africa is still carrying out his great mission.

In conclusion, I do not hesitate to say that this search after LIVINGSTONE would meet with the hearty approval of the country. It can be carried out at small cost and accomplished within a few months, thus clearing away the painful suspense which hangs over the fate of the illustrious traveler; and surely the civilized world will expect that such a tribute of respect, at least, shall be paid to so renowned and disinterested an explorer?

I remain your obedient servant,
RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

No. 16 BELGRAVE-SQUARE, April 23.

P. S.—In proof of the intense interest which is taken in the desire to ascertain the fate of my valued friend, I may state that I have received more than twenty applications from competent men to serve as volunteers in the "Livingstone Search Expedition."

German-Americans in Prussia.

Berlin (April 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

Negotiations have been resumed between the Berlin and Washington Cabinets, with a view to enable Germans that have become American citizens previous to acquitting themselves of their military duties toward the mother country, to return home unmolested by the conscription officers. The proposals of Mr. WRIGHT, the American Minister, who has long labored to secure this benefit to his fellow-citizens, seem to be favorably entertained by this Government. Count BISMARCK recently called upon Mr. WRIGHT, who, I regret to say, continues ill, and had a long conference with him.

Military Reorganization in Sweden.

Sweden, following the continental fashion, is engaged in the reorganization of her army. By the census of 1865 she was found to have a population of 4,000,000. Hitherto the land forces have consisted of 5,500 regular troops and an "indelta," or militia, of about 30,000 men, who are scattered over the country, and supported by the land which is allotted to each man. Then there is the Bevaring, composed of all male Swedes between the ages of 20 and 25, who drill occasionally, but are not otherwise taken from private employments. The special Committee appointed to consider and report to the Legislature on the various schemes of reconstruction, have adopted the following as the basis of proposed changes. Every male Swede between 20 and 26 years of is to form part of a national militia (Bevaring) subject to regular military training. Male Swedes aged between twenty-six and thirty, are to form a reserved force, liable to be called out when the Bevaring is exhausted, but not bound to foreign service unless the Legislature demands it. Male Swedes, aged between thirty-six and forty, are to constitute a volunteer force called the "Landstrum."

Rome and Italy—Proclamation from the Roman Party of Action.

A proclamation from the Roman party of action has been circulated throughout the city. It recites the wrongs suffered by the Roman people and calls upon them to rise and unite Rome to Italy. The Committee say:

"We intend to hasten the moment when Rome, while respecting in the Pope the head of the Catholic Church, casts down its temporal rule. It would be a crime to delay insurrection when its result is secure. The insurrection in Rome will be supported by other simultaneous risings in the provinces, which are still governed by the priests, and where centres allied with us have already been organized. A provisional government will be appointed as soon as the insurrection succeeds. Its functions will be: 1. To protect order, property, right and justice. 2. To complete the national unity by joining the remainder of the States of the Church to Italy. The Provisional Government will make the fitting arrangements for this last object, will conduct the plebiscitum and regulate the form of voting by majority.

Romans, in 1849 a General, clothed with authority by your Government, left Rome with part of the army. He did not capitulate. He faithfully retained his commission, and fought everywhere for Italy and for us. This General of ours, the only man we recognize as such so long as we are not Italians, still lives, and is ready to combat and die for us. His name is JOSEPH GARIBALDI. We send this our programme to him, counting upon his assent, nay, upon his assistance. The persecution of the priests has scattered our brethren all over Italy and foreign lands. They must be united under one leader that they may all contribute their utmost to the salvation of the country. The leadership belongs to Gen. GARIBAEDI; we invite him to exercise it through men he may appoint."

The same paper also publishes the following letter from Gen. GARIBALDI:

GENTLEMEN: I am proud to call myself a Roman General. Gratefully do I acknowledge the commission you offer me, and I hereby communicate the name of the Romans who are to organize the centre of the emigration at Florence. I am firmly convinced that the whole Roman imigration will join this centre, in which I place the fullest confidence equally as I trust in you. Yours for life, G. GARIBALDI.

PACIFIC COAST.

Gen. Halleck's Movements—Fire at Eureka—Exports of Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 3.

Gen. HALLECK has gone on a flying visit to Sonora. He intended making an extended tour in Arizona, but circumstances changed his plans.

A fire at Eureka on the 28th of April destroyed an entire block of buildings. The loss was $50,000.

In the case of THORNBURG against The Savage Mining Company, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendants.

Cleared—Ships *Tewkesbury*, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat; *Sarah Nicholson*, for Liverpool, with 2,400 sacks of wheat and 2,200 barrels of flour; and the *Fabius*, for Falmouth, with 21,000 sacks of wheat.

The ship *St. Charles* and the bark *Mary Packer*, for New-York, have sailed.

Wheat and flour firm and prices unchanged.

Legal tenders 75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, May 4.

The Yellow Jacket Mining Company has declared a dividend of $50 per share, payable on the 10th inst.

The steamer *Golden Age*, from Panama, and the ship *Flying Eagle*, from Boston, have arrived. The bark *Nereid*, for New-York, and ship *Ferdinand Brumm*, for Liverpool, have cleared. The ship *Autocrat*, for Philadelphia, has sailed.

Flour firm at $6 50@$7. Sales of choice Wheat at $2 10.

Legal tenders 74¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, May 5.

San Francisco papers denounce the "Newport town swindle," and call upon the New-York and Boston Press to expose the scheme. The *Bulletin* says that the particulars of the swindle reveal an adroit and elaborate plan to make money by illegitimate speculation.

The ships *Emerald*, from New-York, and *Baringa*, from Liverpool, have arrived. The *Sarah Nicholson*, for Liverpool, has sailed.

Kentucky Congressional Election—The Democratic Candidates Elected in the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 4.

The Congressional election passed off quietly. ASA P. GROVER, State Rights Democrat, received about 1,200 majority in the city. Returns from other points in the Fifth District will probably swell the majority to 2,000. JAS. B. KNOTT, in the Fourth, and JAMES B. BEEK, in the Seventh District, State Rights Democrats, are probably elected.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 4—10 P. M.

The following is the full vote in the city: GROVER, Democrat, 2,926; JACOBS, Third Party, 1,837; BULLITT, Republican, 66. GROVER's majority in the District will exceed 4,000. The vote in the city and county was very small. Returns indicate the election of the Democratic candidates by a majority greater than DUVALL's last year, in proportion to the vote cast. It will be a day or two before anything is heard from the Eighth and Ninth Districts, which are contested.

The Financial Difficulties in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, May 5.

Mr. JOHN LEIGHTON, the broker, was committed to jail last evening, owing to his failure to procure bail in $140,000, on writs served upon him by the Hanover. Dana and Franklin Mining Companies. Two other complaints were also served on him by the United States authorities for aiding and abetting JULIUS F. HARTWELL in attempting to embezzle $300,000 of United States funds, HARTWELL being at the time an agent of the United States. On the latter charge his bail was fixed at $20,000. LEIGHTON admits the overissue of Franklin Mining stocks, but denies responsibility for it, and declares his readiness to meet a judicial investigation.

The Indian War in Arizona and Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, May 5.

Late advices from Arizona report that a war of extermination has commenced against the Indians, who have been unusually active and hostile in all parts of the interior. Gen. GREGG had inaugurated a vigorous campaign, and was about to issue an order declaring Indians outside the reservation, except the Mojaves and Chemahueus, hostile. An expedition to the Block Mountains had met several bands and killed fifty-four and wounded many more, and also destroyed a large amount of provisions and stores. Detachments of troops had been sent out in all directions and the slaughter had commenced in earnest. Reinforcements of soldiers were needed.

Dates to April 27 say the Idaho Indian war was being carried on vigorously.

The snow is melting rapidly and mining operations had commenced.

Meeting of Employers in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, May 5.

The master mechanics of this city held a meeting last night to consider the present state of affairs growing out of the passage of the Eight-hour Law. A communication from the Merchants' Exchange, through its Board of Directors, in reply to a statement of existing difficulties between employers and employes, sent to that body by the master mechanics, was read, which takes strong grounds against the movement of the workingmen.

A workingmen's meeting is called for to-morrow night to consider the present conditions of affairs and decide upon some plan of future action.

A heavy thunder and lightning storm passed over this city last night which suspended operations in all the

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The initial volume of the *Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature*, in the preparation of which Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK and Dr. JAMES STRONG have been so long engaged, has just been issued by Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, and its appearance is a marked event in our literary history. The work is not only the most comprehensive in design, and the most elaborate in detail ever attempted in this country, but "there is no Dictionary in the English language," as the preface very justly asserts, "which seeks to cover the same ground, except upon a comparatively small scale." Drs. McCLINTOCK and STRONG began the preliminary work for this Encyclopædia as long ago as 1853, and since that time they have been steadily pushing it forward "with the aid of several regular collaborators and of numerous contributors of special articles." Dr. STRONG has had exclusive charge of the department of Biblical literature, while Dr. McCLINTOCK has devoted himself to the treatment of "all the topics in Systematic, Historical and Practical Theology." Rev. Dr. HOLDICH has contributed most of the articles on Bible Societies; Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR many of the short biographical sketches of Ministers of the Methodist Church; Dr. HARBAUGH those of the German Reformed Church; Mr. A. MERWIN, of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, and Mr. W. MAJOR, of the Episcopal Church; Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., J. K. JOHNSTON and Prof. ALEX. J. SCHEM are also named among those who have contributed valuable aid in the preparation of this volume. The aim of the work in general is comprehensively stated to be "to furnish a book of reference on all the topics of the science of theology, in its widest sense, under one alphabet," and to produce an encyclopædia which shall combine the excellence of KITTO and of SMITH, while it avoids their defects. The editors, who both belong to the Methodist denomination, frankly acknowledge that "the whole work is, of course, prepared from their point of view as to theology, but, at the same time, it is hoped in no narrow or sectarian spirit." It is to be regretted that it was necessary to make such an admission in connection with a work of such magnitude and importance, the utility of which would, of course, be greatly extended if it could be understood from the outset that it was thoroughly Catholic in all its details, but the statement quoted loses much of its force when it is further alleged that "the articles on the several Christian denominations have either been prepared by the ministers belonging to them, or have been submitted to such ministers for examination and correction." This method of avoiding the difficulty in question, which the editor evidently appreciated, has undoubtedly resulted in giving undue prominence to certain subjects. It also seems to have been made a rule in giving sketches of individuals to mention only the dead. Serious as the objections are to giving living celebrities a place in such a work, its value would have been so greatly enhanced by taking this course that it is cause for regret that the scope of the work had not been extended so as to include divines and distinguished laymen, whose fame is already so well established that it must live after them. But it is perhaps unnecessary to call attention to matters of this kind, regarding which there may very properly be a wide difference of opinion. Of this initial volume it is enough to say that it is a handsome octavo of nearly one thousand pages, covering all the topics which come under the letters A and B. It contains nearly 3,500 different articles, illustrated by 932 admirably-executed wood engravings, all directly and pertinently explaining the text. The typographical arrangement of the volume is unexceptionable, and is substantially such as the previous experience of the publishers has proved to be most convenient for and acceptable to students and others who have occasion to use dictionaries and works of general reference. The volume is very clearly printed upon firm and serviceable paper, and in every respect worthily inaugurates an undertaking which is an honor to American scholarship, while in all the details of mechanical execution it does great credit to the publishers who have assumed the responsibility of the very important enterprise. Five volumes similar to this in size will complete the Encyclopædia.

—Mr. J. S. GIBBONS, who is widely known as a clear thinker and able writer upon financial subjects, has just given to the public through Messrs. CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., a suggestive treatise upon *The Public Debt of the United States*. Mr. GIBBONS treats of this important subject under four divisions: its organization, its liquidation, the administration of the Treasury and the financial system. Under the first heads he classifies the different kinds of securities very clearly, separating the old debt, or that contracted before the war, from that which grew up while the great struggle was in progress. In the second division he expounds at considerable length his views of the manner in which the debt may be paid off. A number of tables are constructed to illustrate his ideas, and the states, without any reserve, that in his opinion "full one-half of the excise tax now levied by the country ought to be stricken off." His reasons for this belief are given at length. It is also his opinion that "while the Southern States remain alienated from the Union, an equalized and fair taxation is impossible. The Northern States are obliged to carry more than a just share of the common burden." In his criticisms of the manner in which our financial affairs have been conducted, Mr. GIBBONS is very plain and outspoken, as all writers upon financial affairs seem to think they are free to be, unless they have at some time or other been Secretaries of the Treasury themselves. Still, Mr. GIBBONS says he does not "intend to throw unmeasured censure on those who have been the chief agents in giving the public debt its present shape." "Their greatest fault," he adds, "has been in listening to politicians rather than to men of business. From the outset they blundered into the most palpable and childish errors; and since that they have been tripping over their own blunders, until the commercial affairs of the country are brought to a most critical and deplorable state." Mr. GIBBONS, it will be seen, uses very forcible language in denouncing the mistakes of others, and he is quite as emphatic in supporting any positions and in giving any views which he advances himself. This positiveness, however, has one very decided merit; it keeps his treatise from becoming dull and tiresome. Figures as well as argument and rhetoric are used very freely to establish the correctness of his theories, many of which are very attractive and pleasing. Although these might prove fallacious, if reduced to practice, their discussion is not likely to result in harm; for this great subject of finance must be more deeply and thoroughly studied before we shall see the way out of our difficulties. There are in the volume many statistical tables touching the development of our debt, which will be found valuable to bankers and financiers generally. Chapters upon "Currency and Price," and the National Debt of Great Britain, conclude the treatise.

—The fact that Mrs. AKERS included in the collection of her poems which Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS lately added to their blue and gold series the popular song, "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," has revived the old controversy regarding its authorship, and the friends of the opposing claimant, Mr. A. M. W. BALL, a retired merchant, residing at Elizabeth, N. J., have come to his defence in a formidable pamphlet just issued by M. W. DODD, and entitled *Who Wrote "Rock me to Sleep, Mother."* A letter from Mr. LUCIUS R. MARSH, of Lee City, addressed to Hon. OLIVER A. MORSE, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., requesting the publication of the evidence which he had arranged to establish Mr. BALL's claims, introduces the plea and brings it before the public with all the guarantee for its sincerity and respectability that the most exacting could require. Mr. MORSE states the case of Mr. BALL very succinctly and clearly, proving from numerous private letters the authenticity of which cannot be questioned, and also by the voluntary testimony of several gentlemen of well-known reputation, that Mr. BALL wrote the poem in question in the latter part of 1856 and the early part of 1857. The proofs submitted make this certain. Mrs. AKERS, on the contrary, in a note published in the *Evening Post*, June 13, 1865, says: "I certainly wrote the song in question, and sent it from Italy in May, 1860, to the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, in which it immediately appeared," &c. This gives Mr. BALL four years the start, and there Mr. MORSE might very well have rested the case of his friend. His argument from the probabilities of the case is superfluous, and the explanations which his sympathy with Mrs. AKERS leads him to make for her are gratuitous. On the proofs here submitted a jury would certainly give Mr. BALL the verdict, and the public would do so also if he were a woman. But Mrs. AKERS will doubtless feel compelled to reply to a statement put forth under such respectable vouchers, and so the dispute bids fair to be revived with all the old acrimony.

—Mr. FREDERIC LANGE has republished here a very interesting work upon Mexico. It comprises a series of landscapes and popular sketches by C. SPARTORIUS, who resided for a number of years in the country which he describes, and then, after returning to Germany, embodied the results of his observations in a series of lectures, which are here collected together into an exceedingly readable volume. He describes the striking features of the country, sketches very picturesquely the manners and customs of the people, and gives us glimpses at their domestic life, some agreeable and others disagreeable, but all graphic and readable. The sketches were printed under the editorship of Dr. GASPEY, and they are illustrated with a number of steel engravings by foreign artists from original sketches by MORITZ RUGENDAS. With its artistic attractions the work deserves popularity, especially at this time when so much interest is felt in Mexican affairs.

— An abridgment of AGNES STRICKLAND'S very popular work—*Lives of the Queens of England*—designed for the use of schools and families, has just been republished here by Messrs. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & Co., in connection with BELL & DALDY, of London. The object of making the condensation — which has, of course, been to summarize and carefully chronologize the prominent facts and events which are set forth at greater length in the more ambitious volumes — has been completely accomplished; and the manual, comprising as it does a domestic history of England from the Norman Conquest to the death of Queen ELIZABETH, and of Great Britain from the accession of JAMES I. to the death of Queen ANNE, will be found valuable by all students of history, old as well as young.

—*Christ and the Twelve; or, Scenes and Events in the Life of Our Saviour and His Apostles as Painted by the Poets*, is the title of a handsome octavo, edited by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, and published by GURDON BILL & Co., of Hartford. The volume contains nearly 150 poems, carefully and judiciously collected from the whole range of literature of the class here represented. Dr. HOLLAND candidly acknowledges that his editorial labors in connection with this work have not been very laborious, since he found the basis of the present volume in a somewhat similar collection made some years ago by Rev. RUFUS W. GRISWOLD and Rev. H. HASTINGS WELD. A number of engravings, done in rather coarse mezzotint, illustrate the volume which is sold only through agents.

—Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON have completed their edition of MACAULAY'S works by the publication of his speeches and poems in two volumes. In all the details of paper, typography, &c., these volumes are uniform with those which have preceded them, and the edition, which is unrivaled for general elegance, would of itself make the reputation of the "Riverside Press," if it had not long ago been fully established.

—Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS evidently do not mean to relinquish the field to the forthcoming "Diamond Edition" of THACKERAY'S works. They have just published, in a large-sized duodecimo of 370 pages, *The History of Pendennis*. The volume contains all of THACKERAY'S inimitable illustrations, together with an excellent steel engraving of the author himself. It is handsomely printed in clear and large type, upon superior paper, and would have been regarded as a marvel of cheapness when books could be purchased at prices fifty per cent. below those which rule to-day.

—Messrs. T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS present *Great Expectations* as the fourth in their "Authors' Edition" of DICKENS' works. The plates and engravings of this edition have seen service in the hands of the HARPERS, but the excellent paper upon which the series is printed and its very tasteful binding make it, in many respects, the most desirable, as it is the cheapest, of the numerous editions of the works of this author which the PETERSONS publish. It is stated that the HARPERS and PETERSONS have, together paid Mr. DICKENS £3,250 sterling, or $16,256 in gold, for the advance sheets of his last three works.

—It certainly seems as if that mysterious individual, A. L. O. E., must write stories faster than the young people can read them. Messrs. ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS have just added to their "Fireside Library" one of her stories entitled *Lake of the Woods*. It is an excellent Sunday-school story, designed to illustrate the truths contained in the twelfth chapter of ROMANS.

—Those with whom AUERBACH is a favorite will be glad to have a translation of his work *On the Heights*, in the very convenient Tauchnitz Edition, of which Messrs. LEYPOLDT & HOLT are the importers and American publishers. The translation, which is by F. E. BUNNETT, cannot be very highly commended.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

—*The Historical Magazine* for May contains, among other valuable documents, the famous sermon of Mr. JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, "preached at Boston, in New-England, upon a Fast Day, the 16th of January, 1636." This sermon, which was one of the developments of the great Antinomian controversy, resulted in Mr. WHEELWRIGHT being adjudged "guilty of sedition," and in the banishment of ANNE HUTCHINSON. Events which are familiar to all students of our early history.

— The May number of the *Christian Examiner* (New-York: JAMES MILLER) is unusually able and entertaining. Mr. W. R. ALGER has a paper upon "Madame RECAMIER and Her Friends." He seems to have a decided admiration for the lady, notwithstanding the fact that she was very far from being a "solitary" character. "MAURICE DE GUERIN" is treated of briefly by J. H. SENTER; while the other subjects discussed are "Western Emigration and Western Character," "Geography of Palestine," "Social Emulation as a Feature of American Life," "Phases of Primitive Christianity," and "The Incarnation." There are also the usual carefully-prepared book notices.

—*The American Journal of Horticulture for May* (FULTON & Co.,) gives brief and pointed treatises upon rose and grape culture and kindred topics coming within its purview. There are also numerous translations from French and a few selections from English horticultural works. With a better adaptation of subjects discussed to the months in which the respective numbers of the magazine are to appear, and more promptness in publication, this periodical might easily secure the place to which its merits fully entitle it.

THE LATE WAR.

Southern Reminiscences of the Rebellion—The War in the Southwest.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, April 26, 1867.

During my stay of three days in Nashville, I made the acquaintance of several gentlemen who had taken a prominent part in the late war on the Southern side, and I enjoyed a number of very interesting conversations with them on such particular subjects as they had had the best opportunities of becoming familiar with. One had been a member of the Confederate Congress, and I talked politics with him; another had been a rebel General, and I talked war with him, and so on. But among them all, none interested me more than Col. SAMUEL D. MORGAN, an old gentleman, crowding fast upon three score and ten, who had gone through the war, serving in different capacities, mostly "on his own hook," as he expressed it. He is a Virginian by birth, but has lived in Nashville since the foundation of the city almost, and has been as intimately connected with the politics of Tennessee as any other man in the State for at least forty years. He has always been a Whig, the friend and associate of all the Whig leaders of the State and nation, and the right bower and champion of JOHN BELL in all the political contests in which that once distinguished and now almost extinguished gentleman was engaged. I can bring the old gentleman at once to the acquaintance, if not to the hearts, of the people of Ohio and Indiana, by announcing him as the uncle of the famous JOHN MORGAN, of Kentucky.

Speaking of the position of Tennessee before the war, Col. MORGAN asserted that nothing had been left undone by the Whig leaders of the State, first, to prevent secession; and secondly, to prevent civil war, which was foreseen as the inevitable result of any attempt at coercion. The politically-posted public have not forgotten the Border State Address issued, if I mistake not, about the time of the assembling of the Peace Congress at Washington, early in 1861—a document full of good intentions, but ill-suited to the temper of the people, North or South, and destined, like the Peace Congress, to accomplish nothing. That address was prepared in Col. MORGAN'S house, where it was considered and debated night after night, section by section, and paragraph by paragraph; but nothing came of it, so it is hardly worth while troubling the readers of the *Commercial* with more of its history.

Finding all other means fail, and seeing war as an inevitable result of any attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter, Col. MORGAN tells me that he and a few others prevailed upon JOHN BELL to visit Washington, and seek an interview with Mr. LINCOLN, then but recently inaugurated, to persuade him if possible not to carry out the reinforcement programme which it was then understood had been agreed upon. Mr. BELL had a long conversation with the new President, in the course of which he implored him not to provision or reinforce Sumter, and agreed to see to it that Major ANDERSON and his men were not left without food while the "controversy" with BEAUREGARD was in progress. He assured Mr. LINCOLN that Tennessee and the Border States would not peaceably look on and see South Carolina "coerced"—nor could they be pursuaded that an attempt to feed starving men meant aught else than "coercion." The statement of the case made by Mr. BELL had such an effect upon Mr. LINCOLN, who, as we all know, had no relish for war about the time of his inauguration, that he immediately wrote an order countermanding a previous order for fitting out war vessels for Charleston harbor. Mr. LINCOLN handed this to Mr. BELL, who read it, thanked him sincerely in the name of Tennessee for it, and soon after left the White House. As he reached the gate he met a number of Governors of Northern States—half a dozen or more—on their way to the President. Their mission, as he soon learned, was precisely the reverse of his—they had come to urge the reinforcement of Sumter; and it is part of the oft-written history of the country that they carried their point. Mr. BELL heard next day that Fort Sumter was to be reinforced; and he had scarce reached Nashville when the call for 75,000 troops was issued, and he and nearly all his Whig friends were thenceforth identified with the cause of the South. During the war Mr. BELL traveled from place to place as army movements compelled him. He is now living at his home, near the Cumberland Iron Works, a few hours' steamboat travel below Nashville, on the Cumberland River. He is about 73 years old, badly broken down physically and pecuniarily. He was one of the largest stockholders in the iron works, and had most of his property invested in them. They were destroyed in 1863—or so nearly destroyed as to reduce their value to the tithe of what it formerly was. Besides, the Company owned between five and six hundred negroes, whose emancipation incurred a dead loss of more than a quarter of a million. There is no charm in politics for him any more.

But I am digressing. The temptation to say at least thus much of one formerly so well known in American politics, was more than I could resist. What I started this letter for was to give one or two incidents of the Confederate army experience of "old SAM. MORGAN," as they call him in Nashville. We talked a while of JOHN MORGAN and his exploits during the war;; but differed materially in our estimates of the service rendered by the famous raider to the cause he served. The old gentleman assured me that JOHN was held in high esteem by the rebel war and authorities at Richmond—that they regarded him as a modern Prince RUPERT, with more than RUPERT'S dash and courage—not only daring, but discreet—as cunning as a fox and as bold as a lion. The principal facts connected with MORGAN'S death are so well known that I need not repeat them, though I believe that, since the conversation that forms the basis of this letter, I could add something to their details. It is known that he was tracked to Greenville by a woman, at whose house he had put up for the night; but it is not known that his betrayer was a relative of his by marriage, and that she was moved to what she did by a little family spite, rather than by any active and zealous love for the Union cause. She had been a village beauty, from "poor but honest parents," and a relative of JOHN MORGAN'S had married her, and in doing so had incurred the ill favor of his own family for "marrying beneath him," as the saying is. Such feelings always react, at any rate they did so in this instance. The young wife soon learned to reciprocate the dislike her husband's friends entertained toward her, and there was no love lost by the falling out. She happened to be in one of her "tantrums" the day JOHN MORGAN came along, and that night she mounted a horse and rode straight to the Union camp, with the information which led to MORGAN'S death. There is in these few lines splendid material for a romance of real life, and it can easily be worked up into a dime novel, or a missionary tract with a moral. Another fact about JOHN MORGAN before I quit the subject. I learned from the old Colonel that he had heard JOHN say repeatedly, after his escape from the Penitentiary, that the exports of corruption and bribery against the Warden of the institution were utterly without foundation. There was not a dollar paid to any one, or ever offered; and JOHN used to say that the Warden treated him very cruelly, instead of aiding him in any way to make his escape.

For some time after the commencement of the war Mr. MORGAN acted as a sort of volunteer head of the Secret Service Department of the rebel army in the Southwest. It was while thus employed, I think, that he received the military title of Colonel. While we were talking about Donelson and Shiloh, night before last, he asked me how many men were operating in Kentucky and Tennessee, under BUELL and GRANT, against BRAGG and A. S. JOHNSTON. I confessed that I could'nt come probably within 20,000 of the correct figures. "Well," said he, "I can. There were 91,000 men, counting what you had at Cairo and other points." I replied that, while I couldn't controvert this statement, I thought it exaggerated. "Not at all," said he, "I saw the figures footed up from a copy of your morning reports at the time, and I saw $10,000 in gold paid for the information, too." My curiosity was naturally excited by this declaration, and I sought its gratification in a number of questions as to how the morning reports were obtained, &c., but the old gentleman would tell me no more than that they came from "your (our) own men," and that he saw the ten thousand dollars in gold paid out for them. We talked for some time about the system of espionage in the Southern army, and he convinced me that it was as perfect as it could be. Their spies were everywhere—never less than twenty of them in Nashville at one time from the day the city fell until the war closed. Four of the best of them boarded at the St. Cloud Hotel during ROSECRANS' stay in Nashville, mixed every hour of the day with staff officers, and knew as much as the commanding officer himself did, not only of what was being done, but of what was intended to be done.

I referred to the insane ideas of some of our Generals, especially SHERMAN, on the subject of newspapers and their correspondents, in the matter of giving information to the enemy. He said he had heard of that down South, and used to laugh at it sometimes as the Northern papers were generally a week behind their scouts in the news line. Perhaps it will astonish the secretive genius of SHERMAN to be told that the scouts operating within his lines found it easier to get the news than those in any other department of our army. There was always plenty to be learned by "hanging round" SHERMAN'S headquarters; for while "Tecumseh," while wasting pen and ink in immense quantities in writing newspaper correspondents out of his camp, lest they tell what ought not to be told, was so fond of a little quiet "bloviating," that every now and then he'd say a great deal in the presence of staff officers and others, and he used to say a great deal in the hearing of rebel spies, too.

When Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON was forced to evacuate Nashville, and was about to concentrate for the battle of Shiloh, he sent Col. MORGAN to Huntsville to watch the movements of BUELL, and to let him know in time so that he could strike GRANT before BUELL joined him. A few days before the battle of Shiloh MORGAN telegraphed to JOHNSTON at Corinth that BUELL had crossed Duck River with 38,400 men; that he had lost 400 men by sickness and exposure on the succeeding twenty miles march, and that he would reach Pittsburgh Landing at furthest on Saturday night. He concluded the dispatch by urging JOHNSTON to fight on Friday or Saturday. JOHNSTON replied: "Your dispatch has been received; and your suggestion will be complied with." But what may be termed an accident prevented the carrying out of this plan, and saved GRANT'S army. There was a large open marsh between Corinth and the Federal position. The shortest way to the intended battlefield lay through the marsh. The engineers of the Rebel army, after a careful survey, reported that the artillery could be hauled across this route; but after the first division had gone through the roads were so badly cut up as to be impassable for the rest. Another road had to be selected, and the march of the entire army had to be changed. This delayed matters so much that the rebels were not ready to open the battle until Sunday morning, which, though a little too early for our side, proved quite too late for them. There have been various statements of the cause of SIDNEY JOHNSTON'S failure to attack GRANT before Sunday morning, but I am convinced the one I have just given is correct.

While we were talking in a general way about the war, Colonel MORGAN said he had had a tolerable good time of it, all things considered, and he didn't believe he had lost more than one night's sleep from the first to the last of it. "And that was the night I lay awake to hear the *Ironsides* blown up." He then related to me the plan by which the *Ironsides* was to have been destroyed—but wasn't. A General RAINES, of the rebel army—a West Pointer, somewhat celebrated as a chemist—had conceived the idea of blowing her out of the water as she attempted to pass up the channel near Charleston. To this end he had prepared an iron boiler, forty-two feet long and forty inches in diameter, which he filled with powder and sunk directly in the channel, in such a position that the doomed ship must pass over it in going up. A wire extended from the boiler to the shore, and by means of it and a galvanic battery the powder was to be ignited. The *Ironsides* was watched with intense interest, until one day she made steam, and after moving about in different directions, cast anchor in the channel, directly over the magazine prepared for her destruction. As the old gentleman said in relating the matter, "she couldn't have come up nicer if we had steered her there ourselves." All that was necessary now was to work the battery, and away would go the *Ironsides*. But the battery wouldn't work—something was wrong—after all possible effort no explosion could be produced; and there rode the big ship in perfect safety, though if those on board had known what was under them, they wouldn't have felt safe, I think. The experiment of Gen. RAINES was finally abandoned. A submarine torpedo boat was sent down against the *Ironsides*, which damaged her, but not materially; and after a short time she weighed anchor and went away. The rebels then raised the sunken boiler to ascertain what was the cause of its failure to accomplish what was expected of it. All the powder was taken out, and the boiler was subjected to hydraulic pressure to ascertain if the defect was in it. It was then discovered that a hole, not larger than might be made with a cambric needle in a piece of cloth, had spoiled the powder and saved the Yankee ship. MACK.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

Gen. SHERIDAN received on the 28th ult. a petition from fifty or sixty loyal citizens of St. Landry, La., asking for the removal of JAMES T. HAYS, Sheriff of that parish. The petition charges the said official with refusing to arrest LOUIS FONTENOT, who is accused of murdering a colored man, and with insolence; and request the appointment of M. J. BEANLEY in his stead; also requests that a detachment of troops be sent to that parish for the better preservation of life and property, the civil authorities refusing to enforce the laws. An affidavit accompanying the petition accuses the Sheriff with direct complicity in killing LOUIS BELARD. J. AMERIN, Captain Veteran Reserve Corps and Freedmen's Bureau Agent at St. Landry, indorses the petition and affirms the truth of the allegations it contains, adding that while he has been stationed there (since June last,) "nineteen murders have been committed, and not one of the murderers is in jail." The documents were transmitted to district headquarters through Brevet Major General MOWER, who also requests the "removal of the Sheriff, whose is not the first instance of accusations being made against him."

The Elberton (Ga.) *Gazette* of the 27th ult. says: "We learn that an important decision upon the Stay Law has lately been made by Judge HUTCHINS, of the Western Circuit, in a case in Banks County. A plaintiff in execution gave the Sheriff notice to raise the money. The Sheriff failed, and in answer to a rule showed that he was forbidden by the Stay LAW to levy. Upon this showing HAS HONOR held that the Stay Law contravenes the Constitution of Georgia and the Constitution of the United States, and is therefore void, but that the Sheriff, being merely a ministerial officer, was excusable for obeying the statute until it was pronounced void by competent judicial authority, and therefore he declined to hold the Sheriff liable for his failure, provided he should proceed to collect the debt within a reasonable time after this decision. This is the opinion of an able and experienced jurist, and is entitled to great respect.

The subjoined is an extract from a speech of Hon. HARPER P. HUNT, of Vicksburgh, to a meeting of freedmen in that city. After showing what had been accomplished by the war, and reviewing the present situation, he said: "And now what shall we do? Shall we organize a strife with, and against each other? and thus invite strangers and untried men to come amongst us to reap the spoils, and dictate to us both? or shall we in good faith invite our Northern friends (now that the strife is over) to come; but to come in peace, and let the work of reconstruction go on according to the recent acts of Congress, and settle up this great and beautiful country for the mutual benefit of us all. It does seem to me that this is the way, and the sooner the better. I, for one, am determined to carry out in good faith, as far as in my power, all the provisions of the so-called military and supplemental bills, and I believe that nine-tenths of the people of this State will do the same."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* says of Gen. GRANT: "This distinguished soldier is being widely spoken of in connection with the next Presidency, and we see no cogent reason why the General should not prove successful if put upon the track at the right time and under proper auspices. The General's magnanimous conduct toward the illustrious LEE and his brave army, at the time of surrender, has won for him golden opinions and warm friends in all the States. There are many unwritten facts in connection with Gen. GRANT which, when known, may add even more lustre to his present national fame."

Gen. STEADMAN has made the following appointments in Louisiana: Col. JESSE B. IRWIN, an old citizen of New-Orleans, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana; Gen. T. L. GARNEY to be Deputy Collector for the Parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard and Plaquemines; Gen. J. HALE SYPHER, Deputy Collector for the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. James. Capt. WM. B. CUMMINGS is also appointed Deputy Collector, but his jurisdiction is not defined.

At a Radical meeting in Shelby County, Tenn., a day or two since, a colored orator who was a slave two years ago, said: "The rebels are trying to use us as catspaws: they say we ought to hold office; but seven years ago we didn't hold anything but a hoe-handle, and would not now if they could have their way."

The Gonzalez (Texas) *Inquirer*, which a few weeks ago started the story that the Mayor of that town had draped the public square in black on account of the passage of the Sherman Bill, now explains its statement by saying that the Mayor had caused the grass to be burned off the public square, which operation left it quite black.

The Secretary of the Union League in Alabama, Mr. JOHN C. KEFFER, says that, although organized only a year ago, it now numbers 38,000 white and 13,000 colored members. The "mountain men" are generally not only loyal but very radical.

One of the registers appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN in New-Orleans has resigned, giving as his reason that he was unable to agree with his *confrères* in the construction of the law, and that the duties imposed upon him by them were too onerous.

It is stated that SAMUEL J. B. CARTER, a colored teacher, has been appointed Register of Voters in Jackson County, Ala., under the Military Reconstruction Bill, at the request of several prominent white citizens.

In New-Orleans an order has been issued by Gen. SHERIDAN, requiring that hereafter the Register shall witness the cross of those who cannot write their names.

The Vicksburgh *Weekly Republican*, in its own language "the only Radical Republican unconditional Union paper published in Mississippi," was suspended last week.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

The Buffalo *Commercial* tells the story of a man from the country, who called at a hardware store in that city and after being shown a large assortment of scissors, turned to the clerk, remarking, "my wife's putty sick, and its 'bout an even thing if she gets any better; guess I'll wait and see if she gets well 'fore I buy any scissors."

Mr. SAMUEL A. WAY, who is now in Paris, requests the Boston *Post* to state that he shall shortly return to Boston, when he will make such an *exposé* of the so-called "Williams Custom-house fraud" as will satisfy the public that so far as his connection with the matter extends, he is entitled to a clean record.

The Concord (N. H.) *Statesman* says: As we were standing on the sidewalk last Friday, in conversation with ASA LOW, of Bradford, Vt., he pointed to the Columbian as the tavern where GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., sawed wood to pay for his night's lodging about fifty years ago.

Honolulu papers announce the death of Hon. GEORGE M. ROBERTSON, Associate Justice of the Hawaiian Supreme Court. He was a native of Scotland, but had resided at the Island for twenty-three years, during which he was intimately connected with the Government in various positions.

The white woman who married HOLE IN THE DAY, the Indian Chief, has written to her friends in Washington, that he intends settling in St. Cloud, Minn., where he has bought and is furnishing a house.

At New-London, Conn., on Sunday afternoon last, Bishop WILLIAMS went on board the United States frigate *Sabine*, and confirmed twenty-six of the naval apprentices. There was a large number of visitors present.

One of the jurymen in the United States Circuit Court at Portland, Me., who is 50 years old, had never been on board a steamboat or seen a railroad car until his present visit to Portland.

EX-GOV. AUSTIN BLAIR has been invited to deliver the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the soldiers' monument in Detroit, Mich., on the 4th of July next.

A letter from RANDOLPH ROGERS, the sculptor, announces that the statues of NELSON and LEWIS, for the Washington Monument, in Richmond, have been shipped from Europe.

Hon. DANIEL WILLIAMS has presented to St. Mark's Church, in Augusta, Me., a beautiful stained-glass window, as a memorial to his son, Gen. SETH WILLIAMS.

An unusual ceremony, it is said, is to be performed at Hartford, Conn, on Saturday next—that of a Christian woman renouncing her faith and embracing the Jewish persuasion.

The Mobile papers announce the death of STANLEY MONK, a planter, probably the oldest man in Alabama. He was 104 years of age.

BENJAMIN T. REED, of Boston, is the donor of the hundred thousand dollars for the education of Episcopal theological students at Cambridge.

The Nevada *Transcript* announces the marriage of AH SAM to AH HOW, at You Bet, on the 4th ult.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* reports that Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON is a heavy loser by the Selma bank "robbery."

J. C. POTTER, Esq., has been elected President of the Boston Shoe and Leather National Bank, in place of CALEB STETSON, resigned.

The rebel General, LOUDON E. WARD, late of TEXAS, is working at his trade (brick making) in Middletown, Conn.

Col. BENTON has resumed command of the Springfield Armory.

EDWIN FORREST is in Mobile, and was serenaded one night last week.

JOHN S. MOSBY, of guerrilla fame, is in Baltimore.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The last twenty-inch cannon finished at the Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry, Pittsburgh, Penn., has been tested, and the result was thoroughly satisfactory. For the first three rounds the charges of mammoth powder used were sixty pounds each, for the next three rounds eighty pounds each, and for the last three, one hundred pounds each. It is estimated that the balls, which weighed 1,000 pounds each, entered the earth embankment into which they were fired, a distance of two hundred feet. The last twenty-inch gun cast at the foundry is still in the mould, but will probably be ready to take out during the week.

Three men entered the house of Mr. JOHN T. HOOPER, in Swampscott, Mass., through a window, on Tuesday evening, 30th ult., and one of them caught him by the throat, while another held his arms and pulled him upon the floor, and the third robbed his pockets of two wallets, containing between three and four hundred dollars in money and some notes, in all over five hundred dollars. They then made their escape.

By a new law persons not residing in Massachusetts, and wishing to be married there, must previously procure a certificate from the Clerk or Registrar of the town in which they propose to have the marriage solemnized. Ministers or others who join persons in marriage unprovided with such a certificate, are liable to a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $100.

Arrangements are being made for the survey of a railroad line from Canandaigua to Pultneyville, *via* Palmyra. The distance is about 38 miles, and the grade very easy. It is said to be a feasible route for constructing a railroad. Pultneyville has a harbor on the lake which may be improved, and with a railroad would become a place of considerable trade.

A mob visited the jail in Jessamine County, Ky., on the night of the 26th ult., and shot a negro boy, confined there for killing a white boy who had whipped him. The negro was in an iron cage, and the mob, being unable to get the key, shot him through the bars. On the same night they hanged another negro, said to be his accomplice.

Steamers *Edward Walsh*, *Atlantic* and *Mary Forsyth*, owned by the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Company, were sold at St. Louis on the 1st inst. for $6,000, $7,500 and $13,000, respectively. The prices paid were far below the real value of the boats.

About seventy Cherokee Indians, from North Carolina, recently arrived at Fort Smith by steamer. They came as emigrants to the Cherokee Nation, where they intend settling. They report about 2,000 more in that State, who intend emigrating to the Cherokee country the coming Fall.

The peach growers of Delaware and Maryland, as well as of New-Jersey, anticipate full crops. The shippers of peaches to the New-York market, it is said, have made arrangements with the railroad companies to send seventy-five cars of peaches daily during the season.

A wedding party is said to have assembled in a country town in Maine a few days since, but the expected bridegroom failed to put in an appearance. The guests were shocked and the bride hysterical, until a nice young man, one of the spectators, offered himself in place of the faithless swain, was accepted, and married on the spot.

A man named THOMAS CONNOR has been committed on a charge of setting fire to the stables of the New-Jersey State Prison. He used to be a driver there, and is alleged to have threatened that he would have satisfaction out of ROBINSON, the keeper. He borrowed some matches a little while before the fire.

A Maine man in one day and night last week caught seven salmon in the Penobscot, weighing in the aggregate 125½ pounds, and for which he was paid $115. It is said salmon are frequently caught there weighing from twenty to twenty-five pounds each.

Maine has about thirty well-organized base-ball clubs, and the interest in the game has been stimulated by the prospect of a hard contest for the State championship. A silver ball recently procured is to be awarded to the successful club.

A flour dealer in Bangor, Me., was knocked senseless, but not seriously injured, on the 30th ult., by a barrel of flour which fell through a trap-door in the third story of his store, and struck him obliquely on the breast. It was a narrow escape.

It is proposed in Boston to connect East Boston with the city proper by means of a cast iron tube 3,000 feet long, 30 feet wide at the base and 15 feet high in the centre, to be laid 29 feet 6 inches below the low-tide level.

The Mercantile Library of San Francisco contains 21,557 volumes, and there were 54,389 volumes loaned last year. The report says "the losses from stealing and mutilation have been considerable, especially in the periodical department."

The whole number of men organized into companies and duly armed and equipped under the law in Connecticut is 3,141. As the law now stands it authorizes the formation of sixty infantry companies. The present number is forty-one.

A paper published at Tampa, Fla., mentions that a beef market for the accommodation of the citizens has been opened in that town, and that the price at retail is—fore-quarter, five cents; roast, seven cents; steak, nine cents.

Never before was there so much activity in real estate in Toledo, O., as now. The *Blade* anticipates that at least fifteen hundred buildings will be erected there this season.

A single stone diamond pin, valued at $4,000, was stolen on Wednesday afternoon from the person of Mr. J. RUNKLE, of Binghamton, on the New-Haven Railroad, while the cars were stopping at Bridgeport.

The mastodon remains, from Cohoes, are to be mounted at Albany by Mr. GILBERT, of Rochester, the Legislature having appropriated $2,000 for that purpose and to make further explorations.

Wild pigeons are swarming pests in Jackson County, Wis. They cover the grain fields by thousands, and bid fair to rob many a wheat field of its seed.

Cincinnati has twenty-four school-houses, in which there are gathered together 20,000 pupils. There are over 400 teachers employed, whose salaries amount to $300,000 per annum.

In Louisville, Ky., on the 29th ult., JAMES SCOTT attacked his wife with a hatchet, cutting her cheek open, and inflicting a wound probably fatal. He was arrested.

A child which wandered from its parents, who were making maple sugar in the woods at Berlin, on Friday afternoon last, was found about noon the next day almost dead from the exposure.

The citizens of Worcester County, Md., recently held a meeting at Newtown, and subscribed $25,000 to construct a railroad through that county to connect with the Delaware Railroad.

An affidavit has been made to the effect that on the 27th ult. $30,000 worth of gold was taken from the Richardson mine, at Madoc, from two blasts of the quartz.

The American residents at Yokohama, Japan, have sent to San Francisco for a fire engine. They have organized a volunteer company to man it.

Boston teachers say that the agitation of the corporal punishment question has had a bad effect upon the discipline of the public schools.

The Georgia Baptist Convention, during its recent session at Columbus, resolved to increase the endowment of Mercer University $100,000.

A druggist and one of his clerks were seriously injured in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, by the explosion of a soda fountain.

New-Hampshire farmers expect to raise more wheat this season than at any time in the last fifteen years.

Considerable quantities of war material are arriving at St. Louis, and being sent up the Missouri River for use on the Plains against the Indians.

Portland, Me., is to have a new six-story hotel, to contain about two hundred rooms. It needs it sadly.

In Cincinnati the Catholics have twenty-four schools, with about 12,000 pupils, employing 160 teachers.

The Troy Daily *Times* has ordered a new four cylinder Hoe Rotary Printing Press, capable of printing 10,000 sheets an hour.

The dentists in Detroit, Mich., have decided to close their offices on Saturdays during the Summer season.

Two colored men have been arrested in Detroit, Mich., charged with being the perpetrators of recent highway and

the exclusion of all others, as was contemplated by the recent act of the Legislature.

During the April term two orders, one by the Supreme Court, General Term, (four Judges being present,) and the other at Special Term, Judge BARNARD presiding, have been made. The object and effect of these orders have been the subject of very much discussion and some severe criticism among members of the bar and others since their publication in the TIMES on Wednesday last. The order of the General Term, to which we refer, is as follows:

Ordered, That after the month of April, 1867, all applications to the Court (except for the taxation of costs) connected with, or relating to the opening, altering or widening of streets, avenues, squares, and other public places, shall be noticed for, and brought on in the General Term only, and such applications may be noticed for any day in the term; and that the General Term for April be continued through the first two weeks of May.

Simultaneously with the issuing of this order in the General Term, Judge BARNARD, at chambers, read in open Court an order of which the following is the substance:

Whereas, Considerable complaint has heretofore been made as to the appointment of referees in this Court, it is hereby ordered that hereafter no relative of any member of this Court shall be appointed referee.

There are some very interesting and important cases on the Circuit calendars this term, among which may be mentioned the divorce suit of Sarah C. Bouton *vs.* Charles Bouton, which has been on the list for several months past. It stands at the head of this day's calendar in Part I. This branch is to be held in conjunction with the Oyer and Terminer, where five of the St. Patrick Day rioters are to be tried—their cases having been transferred from the Court of General Sessions. An extra panel of jurors has been summoned by the Sheriff, so that, if possible, the rioters may be tried this month by a Supreme Court Judge.

There will be, as usual, four branches of the Superior Court—a General Term, held by Justices Monell, Garvin and Jones; a Special Term and Chambers, held by McCunn, J., and two Trial Terms, at which jurors will be required to attend. Part I. is to be held by Chief-Justice Robertson, and Part II. by Justice Barbour. These Courts will all commence their daily sessions at 11 A. M.

Judge Judge DALY will preside this month at the Chambers and Special Term of the Common Pleas. There will be two branches for the trial of issues of fact, at which jurors will be required to attend for three weeks. Part I. will be held by Judge BRADY and Part II. by Judge CARDOZO. On the fourth Monday a calendar of cases, to be tried by the Court without a jury, will be called.

The Criminal Court Calendar for May is unusually heavy, numbering 314 cases up to Saturday last. Judge ALKEN will hold Part I. and Judge GROSS Part II., while Judge HEARNE will sit at Special Term and Chambers. The calendars of this Court will be called daily (Saturdays excepted) at 10 A. M.

We may mention in this connection that there is one other remarkably large calendar, and it is from month to month growing larger. We refer to the Supreme Court, Special Term, which now has 283 untried cases, to be heard by a single Judge.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 4, 1867.

$8,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110⅜	
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R.	105⅜	
66,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '67 & '68.	105⅜	
500	do. Small	107	
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '64	105¼	
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65.	106	
26,000	US 6s, 5-20s R'65.		
	New issue	107⅜	
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C'65		50
	New issue	107⅜	100
17,700	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		100
	Sec. Ser.	106⅝	100
14,500	do.	106⅝	200
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, Houn-ty Loan	Reg.	108¼
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.		96
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s		83
1,000	Iowa. 6s. New		63
5,000	do		62¾
1,000	Virginia 6s		65
2,000	do		64
15,000	Chic. R. & Q. R.		131
5,000	N. Car. 6s		46
3,000	Missouri 6s		94⅝
2,000	do		95
30,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue		95¼
100	do		100
10,000	O. & M. Cer		22¾
14,000	do		22¾
5,000	do	2d call	22¾
10,000	do	b10	22¾
1,000	Mich. So. S. P. Bs.		98⅜
8,000	Ald. & T. H. Inc.		97
1,000	C. & N. W. S. F. Bs.		83¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Con'd		87
100	do	b10	87⅜
1,000	Chic. & N. W.	b10	36⅝
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.		76⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 2d s. F. B.		104
15	Phenix Bank		106
80	Bank of N. America		105
25	Continental Bank		104
15	Gen. Nat. Bank		110
27	Fourth Nat. Bank		105¾
15	Shoe & L. Bank		111½
100	Del. & H. Canal		148
38	do		148¼
60	Ocean Bank		102
50	Park Bank		117
50	Bk. of Commerce		115
10	Imp. & Trad. B'k		110
100	Canton Co		44
300	do	b30	44
100	do		43¾
100	do		43½
500	West. U. Tel		42¾
300	do		42¾
600	do	b10	43
100	do	2d call	42⅞
25	do		42¾
100	Adams Ex. Co		61
	do		60¾
350	do	2d call	61

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

16,000	O. & M. Cer	22½	
300	Boston W. P.	32½	
250	Merchants' U. Ex.	18	
200	West. U. Tel	43	
1,900	N. Y. Cen	98½	
100	do	b10	98¾
100	do	c	98½
100	do	b10	98¾
300	do	b3	98¾
1,900	Erie Railroad		65⅞
600	do		65¾
600	do	b3	65¾
200	do	c	65⅞
200	do	b15	64
250	do	s3	63⅞
400	Cleve. & Pitts		72½
200	Reading R.		104
110	P. F. W. & C.		97⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	22⅝	
100	Boston W. P.	31½	
100	do	b10	
100	Cumb. Coal	b30	31½
120	Adams Ex. Co.		61
200	Mar. Min. Prf.		20
300	Con. Greg. Gold		7½
200	Pacific Mail		129⅛
100	do		129¼
100	At. Mail		94
100	West. U. Tel		43
400	do		43
600	N. Y. Cen. R.		98⅜
200	do	b10	98½
200	do	b3	98½
1300	Erie Railroad		64
200	do	b4	64⅛
200	do	s5	63⅞
800	do	b3	64
600	Hud. R. R.		96¾
100	Reading R.		103¾
200	do	b30	104
200	do	c	103⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.		28½
100	Roc. Water P.		31¼
100	Wells Fargo Ex.		67
2	Amer. Ex. Co.		64½
30	do		65
50	U. S. Express Co.		64
129	Pac. M. S. S. Co.		129
50	do		129¾
100	do		129¾
100	do	b6	129
100	do	2d call	129¼
200	do		129¼
100	N. Y. Cen	s10	98⅜
150	do		98⅜
100	do		98½
25	Erie R		64½
700	do		64⅜
400	do		64⅜
700	Hud. Riv. R.		96¾
40	Second-av. R.		55
15	Chic. R. & Q. R.		131
20	Reading R.	b30	103¾
300	do		104
100	Mich. Cen. R.		109
100	Mil. & St. P. & N.		69
100	do	2d call	68⅞
50	Panama R.		255
200	do		254
100	Ill. Cen. R.	b30	113⅜
100	do		113¾
200	Cleve. & Pitts.		72⅞
100	do		72⅞
200	Alt. & T. H.		97⅛
100	do	2d call	97⅛
300	do		97⅛
400	do	b10	97⅛
100	do	2d call	97⅛
300	do		97⅛
100	Mil. & St. P. R.		33½
200	do		33¾
100	do	b30	35¾
200	Chic. & N. W. P.		62⅝
900	do		62½
50	do		62⅞
500	do	2d call	62⅞
100	Cleve. & Tol.		112⅞
100	Chi. & R. I.		91¾
700	do		91⅞
400	do		91⅞
100	do	s30	91¾
100	do	b30	91¾
400	do	b3	62¾
100	do	c	62⅞
100	P. F. W. & C.		97½

MONDAY, May 6—A. M.

The Public Debt Schedule to May 1, as published by telegraph yesterday morning, exhibits the following comparison with the previous Monthly Statement of April 1—the net decrease in the total of the Public Debt being $2,641,974. And the present total of $2,520,786,089 is within $20,786,089 of the point to which we estimated nearly a year ago that it would be reduced by the end of the present Fiscal Year, June 30, 1867. It is not now probable that the whole of this difference can be paid off in the remaining two months of the year out of the ordinary Customs and Internal Revenues, as $24,000,000 of the former, in Gold, and $9,000,000 of the latter, in Currency, will be required to pay the First of May Interest on the United States 5-20s, and the Fifteenth of June Interest on the Second Series of United States 7.30s in addition to the other expenditures from the Treasury. But it is not improbable that the Secretary will be able to realize nearly or quite one-half the twenty millions by way of premium on the sales of his surplus Gold Coin, and apply it to the reduction of the Public Debt, should the open market for Gold, either on a mere speculative movement to advance the Gold Room or on a legitimate export demand, seem to render such sales expedient, as they certainly would be convenient as a source of extra revenue. The whole surplus to June 30 may be thus stated:

Gold in the Treasury, May 1		$114,250,444
Gold Customs, May	$14,500,000	
June	13,500,000—	28,000,000
Total, in gross		$142,250,444
Set aside for May interest	$24,000,000	
And for Gold Notes	15,400,440—	39,400,440
Available surplus to June 30		$102,850,004

The sale, in the meanwhile, of $28,000,000 (or the accruing Customs) would leave the surplus in the actual ownership of the Treasury at the close of June the same as at present—say $74,850,004, after allowing for the May interest, and full provision for the outstanding Gold Notes.

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, MAY 1, 1867.

	April 1, 1867.	May 1, 1867.
Original 5-20s, 1862	$514,780,500	$514,780,500
Five-Twenties, 1864-5	474,781,500	516,365,650
Sixes of 1881	283,745,600	283,746,200
Old Sixes, 1867-8	15,482,642	15,379,642
Five ₱ cents, 10-40s	171,069,350	171,409,350
Fives of 1871-74	27,022,000	27,022,000
Navy Pension Fund	12,500,000	12,500,000
Total Gold-bearing	$1,499,381,592	$1,541,303,342
Seven-thirties, 1867-8	$582,330,150	$349,419,200
Compounds, 6s, 1867-8	133,026,630	134,776,510
Sixes to Pacific Road	12,922,000	12,922,000
Total Currency-interest	$734,280,780	$497,115,710
Greenbacks	$375,417,249	$374,247,687
Fractional Currency	29,217,495	28,975,379
Gold Notes	12,580,600	15,400,440
Deposits free of interest	12,285,658	11,932,540
Total free of interest	$429,511,932	$330,356,046
Total Debt in gross	$2,663,713,574	$2,668,875,098
Less cash in Treasury	146,283,304	148,089,002
Total	$2,523,428,070	$2,520,786,096
	April 1, 1867.	May 1, 1867.
Gold on hand	$105,956,477	$114,250,444
Gold Notes out	12,580,600	15,400,440
Belonging to Government	$93,365,877	$98,850,004

The Gold in the Treasury increased during the month $8,293,967, and the Greenback Circulation fell off $1,169,562.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,292,967, against the total entries of $3,886,560 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3-314,702, against $4,718,633 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $713,657, against $996,634 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,315,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 6,930 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 7,136.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to April 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,506,226	February	$25,494,290
August	25,614,429	March	27,467,107
September	21,885,616	April 6	4,758,407
October	23,388,020	April 13	6,467,267
November	19,907,917	April 20	5,102,880
December	18,509,603	April 27	4,340,920
January	20,852,368	May 4	4,292,967
Total since July 1			$229,688,516
Against same time last year			259,220,659
Decrease since July 1			$29,532,143

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to April 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,489	February	$15,462,506
August	12,923,516	March	20,475,226
September	11,971,223	April 3	4,850,380
October	14,812,833	April 10	4,392,123
November	13,984,053	April 17	4,486,100
December	17,413,577	April 24	4,473,984
January	13,448,647	May 1	3,374,702
Total since July 1			$155,256,775
Against same time last year			195,967,999
Decrease since July 1			$40,651,221

Gold, May 4, 1867 ..... 136 ₱ cent.
Gold, May 5, 1866 ..... 127⅝ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since July 1:

July	$6,931,459	February	$2,124,161
August	1,387,551	March	1,891,141
September	834,550	April 6	500,611
October	1,465,450	April 13	145,763
November	3,767,830	April 20	886,222
December	3,297,770	April 27	710,397
January	2,725,762	May 4	713,657
Total since July 1			$26,486,574
Against same time last year			19,162,783
Increase since July 1			$7,245,791

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	January	$2,453,309
August	6,012,551	February	1,739,898
September	2,856,102	March	1,913,973
October	3,744,757	April	3,162,783
November	2,946,337	May 2	208,214
December	4,443,554		
Total since July 1			$34,667,781
Against same time last year			24,588,336
Increase since July 1			$10,079,445

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

	Customs Received		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$11,617,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,700,694	August	356,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,635,552
October	11,507,097	October	210,181
November	8,087,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January	9,520,384	January	7,483,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,872
March	12,198,039	March	2,8 0,326
April	9,811,074	April	247,6,8
May 4	1,495,000	May 3	8,862,0 0
Total	$106,493,226	Total	$45,535,,92
To date, 1867	114,730,460	To date, 1866	39,275,661

For the month of May there is a fair general trade going on in our markets, and the activity in some of the heavier departments of business is likely soon to be increased by the reopening of lake and canal navigation. In the Dry Goods and Domestic Commission line, and in General Foreign Merchandise, we hear fewer complaints than on the opening of the Spring trade. The hotels are well filled with country merchants, and while they buy cautiously and mostly on short credits, the aggregate business is well up to the average of last season. There is less fear of anything like a rapid or damaging Currency contraction, and no apprehension, on the other hand, that the Treasury is to be embarrassed in funding the temporary interest-bearing obligations of the Government as they gradually fall due in the next twelve or fifteen months. To this end the Secretary of the Treasury will probably direct his chief attention and leave his Greenback circulation, free of interest, substantially as it stands at present, for some months to come, and substituting, later in the season, the $50,000,000 Legal-tender three ₱ cent. certificates authorized by Congress, for so much of the Compound Interest Notes falling due after the 1st July, as his current revenues may not enable him to retire without interfering with the funding of the 7.30 ₱ cents.

There is an improved confidence in the Money market, and in the gradual and decided, if not rapid recovery from the recent depression on the Stock Exchange, while the demand for the Public Funds, of the Gold-bearing class, is constantly on the increase, and last month, it will be noticed, the Treasury had larger applications by about five millions for the United States 5-20s at advancing rates, than to sell or exchange the 7.30s. The advance in the Railways at the Stock Exchange since Monday last, ranges from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. on most of the New-York and Western Roads, and the upward movement extends to some of the Miscellaneous Stocks, such as the Steamship, Express and Western Union Telegraph lines, which, like the Railways, still afford large room for recovery, as compared with the market values through last Summer and Fall.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	136	@134⅞	@137	@136	
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110½	with Div.,	@107⅞	x.d.	
Consolidated 5-20s			107⅛	@107⅜	
First Series, 7.30s			106¾	@106¾	
Second Series, 7.30s			106⅝	@106⅝	
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s			99	@99⅛	
New-York Central	98⅛	@98⅜	@98⅛	@98⅜	
New-York and Erie	59¾	@66	@63⅛	@64⅜	
Rock Island	88⅛	@88⅜	@88	@88⅛	
Michigan Southern	68⅛	@70	@68⅝	@68⅞	
Illinois Central	114¾	@113⅝			
Hudson River	92¼	@96⅛			
Northwestern	34⅛	@36⅜	@36⅛		
Fort Wayne and Chicago	83½	@98	@97⅛		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	71¾	@72⅝	@71¾	@74⅛	
Reading	103½	@104	@103¾	@104	
Northwestern Preferred	59⅞	@63	@61⅛	@62⅞	
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates			24	@22	@23
Mariposa Preferred			20½	@20	
Cleveland and Toledo	113	@112⅞			
Pacific Mail	128	@129	@127⅞	@129⅛	
Western Union Telegraph	39¼	@43⅛			

The Gold Room was not so strong as on Friday night, though the sales of the day were pretty uniform at 136⅛@136½ ₱ cent., with exceptional transactions, for a brief time, at 136⅜@136¾ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the day's steamers left off quiet on the basis of 109¾ for standard 60 days on London. The Exports of Specie of all descriptions for the day and week amount to $713,657, of which $279,000 in Gold Coin. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury Office amount to $2,315,000, and the Gold Interest paid out for the four days in May, $8,862,000. The Bank Statement of Monday will probably show an increase of $7,500,000 in Deposits, $2,500,000 in Gold and $2,100,000 in Greenbacks, with an addition to their Loans, (chiefly Governments,) of about $3,000,000.

The Money market of the day was unusually easy at 4 ₱ cent. to the Government Stock Brokers, and 5@6 ₱ cent. to other Brokers on other approved collateral. There is a demand for, but a scarcity of, private business paper of short dates at from 5½ to 7 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds close firm at 107⅛@⅜ for 5-20s of 1862, Ex-May coupon, and 107¼@⅜ for the Consolidated 5-20s, January and July interest. The business in the latter was very large throughout the week, both at the Treasury Office and at the counters of the great dealers in Wall-street. The Treasury has also been a heavy buyer of United States 7.30 ₱ cents.

On the Stock Exchange the activity in the Railways continued to the very close of the week, and the market in the Long Room and on Broad Street in the Afternoon, (no Second Boards being held on Saturday,) was generally buoyant on the New-York and Western Roads, and especially so on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Rock Island and the Northwests. The purchases of Erie also continue on a large scale, and there is some look toward an easy upward movement in New-York Central. The Hudson River Shares also begin to attract attention, and since the recent Dividends, cash and extra, have advanced from 90 to 96¼ ₱ cent. Some of Mr. VANDERBILT's friends took the Stock on Friday at 94 ₱ cent, deliverable at the option of the seller at any time within 6 months. The Express and Western Telegraph Stocks continue at a steady and decided advance.

The following quotations were made at the close of dealings, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅛	99⅛	Northwest	35⅜	36⅛
U. S. 5-20s	107⅜	107⅜	N. West Pref	62¼	62⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106⅜	106⅜	Rock Island	90⅛	92¼
N. Y. Central	98⅛	98⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅛
Erie	63⅝	64⅜	Pacific Mail	128	129¼
Hudson	96⅝	96½	Quicksilver	29½	29⅝
Reading	104	104	W. U. Telegraph	42⅝	43⅛
Mich. Southern	68⅛	69⅜	Mariposa Pref	20	20
Illinois Central	113¼	113⅝	Ohio Certificates	22	23
Pittsburgh	72	74⅛	American Gold	136⅛	136
Tennessee 6s	64½	64½	Bills on London	108¾	109¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	130	5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107⅝
6 ₱ cent., 1868	130	5-20 coup., 1865, new issue	107⅜
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	130	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	110
6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	110½	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	110
500 & 1,000, 1881	110½	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1874	102¾
5-20 registered, 1862	105⅝	5 ₱ cent coupon, 1874	103
5-20 coup., small	107	10-40 reg	99
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅜	10-40 coupon small	98⅝
5-20 registered, 1864	106¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	99
5-20 500 & 1,000	106¼	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 registered, 1865	105	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
5-20 coupon small	105¾	7 3-10 3d series	106⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	105¾		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. ₱ c., 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c	64
N. Y. reg. ₱ y loan	108¾	Tennessee 6s, new bds	63
N. Y. c. ₱ y loan	108	Virginia Coupon 6s	61
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. ₱ y loan, 1872, 100		Virginia, ex c	45
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. ₱ y loan, 1873, 10		Virginia, new bonds	40
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. ₱ y loan, 1874, 10		Georgia 6s	77
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. ₱ y loan, 1875, 10		North Carolina 6s, new	61¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. ₱ y loan, 1877, 10		North Carolina, ex c	46
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. ₱ y loan, 1871, 92		Missouri 6s	94¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. ₱ y loan, 1874, 92		Missouri, R. & St. Jo	86½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	103	Missouri Pac. R. R. 6s	85
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102	California 7s	117
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102¾	Connecticut 6s	100½
Indiana 5s	93	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1 in	83		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Bank of North Am'a	105
Mechanics'	117	Hanover	113
America	136	Metropolitan	125½
Merchants' Exch'ge	107	Nassau	102
Seventh Ward	110	Corn Exchange	119
Commerce	114	Continental	103¾
Mechanics' Bkg Assn	107	Commonwealth	107¼
Broadway	220	Park	142
American Exchange	112	Central National	109
Bank of the Repub	114	Fourth National	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92¼	Chi. & N. W. Int'l. B	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93½	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	88	Chi. ₱ cent. conv.	79
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	87	Chi. & St. P. 1st M. ext.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	105	Ft. & W. 2d M.	75½
Erie 1st mort., 1875	100½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	88
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96½
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 83	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88	Pitts. Ft. W & Ch. 2d M.	84
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	87½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	95
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1903	103	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., fd.	96	Clev. & P. 1st mort.	106
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	98½	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Harlem 3d mort. '68	97	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M	45
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s	92.168	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	85
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d M.	90	Ohio & Miss. 2d M.	67
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. d'ft	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	108	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. fd	90	Chi. & Ga. 1st mort.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	73½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Chic. & N. West. S. F.	93		

The following heavy business was done last week from the Schuylkill Coal fields to tide water by the transportation Companies:

Tonnage.	Anthracite.	Bituminous.	Total.
Reading Railroad	85,935	6,494	92,429
Schuylkill Canal	27,858		27,858
Total tonnage of week			120,287

The *Tribune* makes haste to qualify its first-class notice of the Erie Road, upon which we complimented the Money writer a few days ago. We have not yet received the pamphlet report of 1866, the preliminary figures of which he caused to look so well on Friday, and by his own transpositions, so black on Saturday. But from the fresh confidence with which the Common Stock has been taken hold of on the Exchange, by parties presumed to know all about the traffic and finances of the Road, we have reason to suppose that the story of 1866 and the basis of improvement for 1867 will be found, on a fair critical examination of the Report, when it shall be distributed, all that our neighbor *first* represented them to be.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 4, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: Flour, 13,238 bbls. and 776 bags of Corn Meal, 12,238 bushels Corn, 735 bushels Oats, 500 bushels Malt, 942 bbls. Pork, 52 pkgs. Cut Meats, 370 pkgs. Lard and 1,009 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in request at $8 62½ for Pots and $12 75@$13 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BREADSTUFFS—Has been quiet and heavy, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18c.; Rio, 15¼c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c. in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull and heavy to-day. Middling grades closed at 27c.@28¼c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales, against receipts of 1,152 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been very irregular, opening on Saturday at 1 cent advance on closing prices of last week, and on Monday, under the Liverpool advices, making a further advance of 1½ cents, closing after many fluctuations weak at 2 cents decline from Monday's prices. The Liverpool advices of Monday created a strong speculative feeling in Cotton, but it proved very short lived, and the demand is now mostly for export and on spinners' account. The present feeling in our market, principally based on the depressed state of the Cotton Goods market, is against any advance in Cotton, and the Bear element is largely in the majority. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, and the disposition on the part of holders to meet the market has increased. The exports for the week are 14,791 bales. The engagements for next week, 4,250 bales. Freights by steam ⅛ to ¼-16d., quiet; by sail, 5-32d. to 5-16d., quiet. The receipts at all ports for the week ending May 3, hardly show 15,000 bales. It will be seen by the table of receipts we publish this week, that the decline for the past eight weeks has been regular and decided, and shows that the total receipts for the year can vary little from 1,800,000 bales. The question of this season's receipts is now so nearly decided that were the exact amount known it would have little effect on the value of cotton. The principal point of interest is to decide the numerous bets that have been made on the amount of the receipts. Opinions have varied widely and wagers have been made on from 1,250,000 to 2,500,000 bales. The Cotton Goods market is irregular. Fine goods are unchanged in price, while coarse goods are unsettled by yesterday's auction sale of 2,000 packages of Denims and Ticks at a heavy decline from previous rates."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	6,330
Receipts last week	6,953
Receipts preceding week	8,405
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	298,165
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	535,673
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	5,198
Exports since Jan. 1	230,757
Exports since Sept. 1	354,350
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	125,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,665,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,194,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	400,000

The following table shows the weekly receipts of Cotton at the ports from 1st September to 26th April. Weeks ending:

Sept. 7	2,000	Nov. 30	66,000	Feb. 15	60,600
Sept. 14	3,000	Dec. 7	63,000	Feb. 22	56,500
Sept. 21	6,000	Dec. 14	73,000	March 1	61,000
Sept. 28	10,000	Dec. 21	86,000	March 8	53,500
Oct. 5	18,000	Dec. 28	78,000	March 15	47,500
Oct. 12	28,000	Jan. 4	80,000	March 22	39,500
Oct. 19	38,000	Jan. 11	66,000	March 29	34,000
Oct. 26	50,500	Jan. 18	76,000	April 5	31,000
Nov. 2	52,500	Jan. 25	76,000	April 12	26,500
Nov. 9	56,000	Feb. 1	68,500	April 19	25,000
Nov. 16	63,000	Feb. 8	73,000	April 26	18,500
Nov. 23	66,000				
Total					1,659,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has again improved 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. on, however, a less active business. Sales since our last have been 8,300 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $11@$12; common to good State at $12 35@$13 50; good to choice do., do. at $13 50@$14 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $13 25@$14 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$11 00	@12 00
Extra State	12 35	@14 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	12 40	@16 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	13 25	@14 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	14 50	@16 50
Extra Genesee	14 50	@16 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	16 50	@19 50

Southern Flour has been in dem

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 6, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL TROUPE OF JAPANESE TOP-SPINNERS, ACROBATS, MAGICIANS, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SHAMROCK, THE FLOWER OF ERIN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in Irish Life.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FLYING SCUD. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, B. T. Ringgold, W. H. Norton, Miss Mary Barrett, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, O'DONNELL'S MISSION. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Geo. H. Clarke, Thos. Morris, Stuart Robson, Humphrey Bland, A. W. Fenno, Harry Wall, N. Deuker, J. M. Davenport, Miss Kate Newton, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE WORRELL SISTERS. ALADDIN and CINDERELLA.

LINGARD'S NEW THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, comedy, ballet and pantomime. Characters by M. Hernandez, Harry Leslie, Pastor, Allen Video, Lingard, Parkhurst, Mlle. De Vere, Lina Windeil, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ and EVENING at 8, THE OCTOROON. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. JAPANESE JUGGLERS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CLOG-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 51 West 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Bierstadt's new Picture, THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO SEMITE.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARK TWAIN'S HUMOROUS LECTURE ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Press of Prussia complain that France is still continuing her military preparations.

Italy and Belgium are to be represented in the Peace Congress.

The Iowa Union Republican State Convention is to be held in Des Moines on Wednesday, June 17.

Sioux City papers say that it is now established beyond all doubt that the report of the Fort Buford massacre is a canard. Persons arriving at Sioux City from the fort say positively that nothing of the kind had occurred.

GENERAL NEWS.

The eight-hour rule seems to have been recognized and adopted in Illinois in but few places outside of Chicago. At Rockford no attention has been paid to it by employers or workmen. At Aurora, where there has long been a powerful workingmen's party, there was a weak demonstration in favor of the law. About one hundred workingmen turned out in procession, and some two or three hundred attended the meeting in the afternoon. All the men in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy car-shops stopped work on Wednesday, but over 100 of the 600 employed went to work under the old system on the next morning. The workmen in the other manufacturing establishments in Aurora have declined to recognize the eight-hour law. At Galesburgh the employes in the railroad shops continue to work under the old system. In the Illinois Central car-shops at Amboy the men have all quit work. At Bloomington the workmen had a holiday on Wednesday, but very generally went at their work under the old system on Thursday morning. There is some excitement at the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis car-shops, but most of the men continue to work under the ten-hour system, awaiting the result of the movement in Chicago and other cities.

The Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroads, rival lines between Boston and Portland, have settled their competition in low fares, by a compromise. The controversy was brought to a sudden close by the reduction of through fares to Portland by the Boston and Maine road. Many persons, however, have taken advantage of the temporary reduction, and have secured large numbers of tickets. One man in Newburyport has a thousand.

The following insurance on EMERY'S candle factory, in Cincinnati, which was burned on Friday night, was held by Eastern companies: North American, New-York, $4,000; Market, New-York, $3,500; International, New-York, $3,000; Humboldt, New-York, $1,525; Excelsior, New-York, $1,525; Hartford, Hartford, $3,000; Putnam, Hartford, $5,000; Merchants', Hartford, $4,000; New-England, Hartford, $4,000.

The election for members of Congress in Kentucky occurred on Saturday, by special act of the Legislature. In several of the districts there were three candidates. There was but little interest manifested, and the vote was not large. Returns from the Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Districts indicate the election of the ultra Democratic candidates by decisive majorities.

HOFFMAN & WEISS' machine shop in Chicago was burned on Saturday night. It is believed that an elevator, which was burned on Friday night, involving a loss of $200,000, was the work of an incendiary.

The Chevalier BERTINETTI, formerly Italian Minister to the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

Eight tenement houses in Williamstown, Mass., were burned on Friday night. Loss, $6,000.

Gov. WRIGHT, the United States Minister at Berlin is reported at the point of death.

LOCAL NEWS.

Officer JONATHAN COWARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, shot a butcher-cart driver named CHRISTOPHER BROWN on Friday afternoon in Twenty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, inflicting severe wounds in the face and head, from the effects of which the injured man is now lying in a critical condition at Bellevue Hospital. The officer was on duty at the time, and claims that he shot BROWN in self-defence, while the friends of the wounded man insist that it was a deliberate attempt on the policeman's part to murder an unarmed, peaceable citizen.

At an inquest held on Saturday by Coroner SCHIRMER, over the body of Mrs. MARY CATHARINE THROOP, *alias* Miller, the jury found a verdict of death from abortion, committed by some person unknown to them. Suspicion is directed to a physician in Amity-street. The Police have the matter in hand.

The missionary Bishop of Montana, Idaho and Utah, Right Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, last evening delivered a sermon on "Precept and Principle," at St. Mark's Church, Fourth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., before a large congregation.

The new License Bureau will be ready for active business in a few days at No. 308 Mulberry-street. Capt. BRACKETT'S force of Police have general direction of the granting of licenses.

In the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday forty-four prisoners were arraigned before Judge DOWLING, of whom twenty were found guilty of various offences.

Rev. JOSEPH THOMPSON, D. D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church, preached yesterday for the first time since his return from Europe.

The congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church took possession of the lecture-room of their new edifice yesterday. An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON.

The anniversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society was celebrated in Brooklyn last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. MURRAY and BOOLE.

Breadstuffs were in less active demand yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Rye were dearer. Corn was depressed and lower, as were also Pork and Cotton. Lard was a shade firmer. Purchases of Wheat were made for the Oswego and Rochester markets, which are represented as being bare of desirable stock; and inland freight-room was engaged for three or four canal boat loads, for those points. This is a very novel and suggestive incident of the grain trade of the port. The ocean freight market was more active.

Mr. Disraeli—The Leadership of the House of Commons.

Whenever the career of Mr. DISRAELI comes to be fully narrated, it will prove to be one of the most instructive of which the annals of public life in England bear record. In very many ways it sheds a singular light upon the causes which elevate a man into favor, as well as upon those which retard or hinder his progress. Never has there been a harder contest for power and fame than that carried on during the last thirty years by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. Men of ordinary courage or determination would have been disheartened long ago by the difficulties which Mr. DISRAELI has had to encounter, and they would have abandoned an object which, to the superficial eye, it appeared impossible to accomplish. There must have been times when Mr. DISRAELI'S indomitable spirit faltered secretly beneath the heavy blows it has had to bear. But if he has undergone moments of despondency, he has never betrayed the slightest evidence of them to the world. Master of many things, he is in no art more proficient than in that of concealing personal feeling and emotion. On that worn and soulless face the most vigilant observer can read nothing. Under attack or praise it is alike passionless and immovable. No one who has happened to be in the House of Commons on a night when the two gladiators of the assembly, Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI, fairly met each other, will ever forget the thin Jewish countenance, shaded by a hat, with a curl or two hanging over the forehead, the unconsciousness of manner, the appearance of apathy and indifference, which are characteristic of the "adventurer" who leads the country gentlemen of England. The knife may be cutting into vital parts, and causing him to bleed inwardly, but he gives no sign. Often when it has seemed that the fabric of his fortunes must inevitably fall with a crash around him, he has suddenly cast off the mask, and risen to meet his fate with the courage and strength of twenty men driven to bay, pouring out upon the House a marvelous torrent of invective and scornful eloquence, electrifying his hearers by the brilliancy of his wit and repartee, and scattering his opponents with a rapid succession of stiletto-thrusts, sharp, glittering and cruel, as if the hand that delivered them knew well that it was engaged in a war to the death. After one of these great displays the House of Commons would rise in a mass, and shout itself hoarse in cheering the man whose splendid talents have so often turned ruin into victory, and maintained him in one of the greatest positions in England, in spite of an unpopularity which has extended over a quarter of a century.

The long and interesting series of events which have occurred in connection with the demand for Reform have resulted in what seems likely to be the crowning point of Mr. DISRAELI'S life. We are disposed to believe, for reasons which we shall proceed to explain, that if he has not attained the ultimate end of his ambition, he has accomplished all that even an incomparable energy and an intellect cultivated till every fibre of it glows with life and vigor, can bring to pass. He has, indeed, done much. Even his life-long detractors confess that he is at present the most popular man in the House of Commons. In ability, sagacity and skill in the management of an intricate question he has surpassed Mr. GLADSTONE. His enemies, and few public men have ever had more, own that some of his speeches this year are equal to any which have ever been delivered within the walls of the House. But with this acknowledgment of his intellectual preëminence the voice of praise stops. The deadly stigma of dishonesty and insincerity has been affixed to his name, and nothing that he can do will wipe it away. We believe that a calm and impartial scrutiny of his career would exculpate him from the blackest of the charges which it is common to hurl against him. His public *acts* at least have been straightforward and consistent. He has not changed his opinion so often as Lord DERBY, or the late Sir ROBERT PEEL, or Mr. GLADSTONE. But to these men public opinion gave the credit of sincerity, while to Mr. DISRAELI none but the most reprehensible and disgraceful motives are attributed. He is judged not so much by his actions as by the *presumptive* and conjectural motives which are said to have prompted those actions. It is alleged, for instance, that he is not "sincere" upon the question of Reform, and yet the recent publication of his speeches proves beyond a doubt that for nearly twenty years past he has been advocating reform measures in the House of Commons. This is surely an evidence of earnestness and reality of conviction; but we should be much mistaken if we supposed that it would have any influence in molding the popular estimation of his character. People as a rule do not read to change their opinions; they read what will support their views and strengthen their prejudices. It has been the fashion to cry that Mr. DISRAELI is insincere, and the general public take the fact for granted. It would occasion them some trouble to inquire into the subject for themselves, and that trouble they cannot or will not take. It is easier to accept a cry than to investigate a policy. And it thus arises that the imputations which rest upon Mr. DISRAELI will never be removed during his lifetime; they form one of the burdens which he must carry with him to his grave.

This is one of the reasons which leads us to believe that we now see Mr. DISRAELI at the pinnacle of his fame. Partly through the extraordinary blunders of Mr. GLADSTONE, partly by his own dexterity, he temporarily seized the commanding position in the House of Commons. But it will require something more than fortuitous accidents to enable him to hold it. He will require what it is impossible for him to obtain—public sympathy and public confidence. What he has achieved at present is purely an intellectual triumph. The heart of England distrusts him—distrusts him because he cannot comprehend it, and does not know its true beat when he hears it. He has never succeeded in throwing himself into accord with the public feeling of the country. To the masses of the people he is unknown except as a man who makes very clever speeches in Parliament, and supplies an excellent target for the attacks of penny weekly papers. Mr. GLADSTONE, on the other hand, is familiar to the common people. His name is associated with the change which has taken place of late years in legislation affecting the interests and welfare of the poor. He took a leading part in the repeal of the paper duty, which made cheap journals possible, and in many measures designed to lighten the burden of taxation on those who had heretofore felt it most severely. Whatever may be his faults, want of sincerity can be alleged against him by no man. He is absolutely in earnest in everything to which he puts his hand, and his pride in this particular quality leads him, sometimes, to make too great a show of earnestness on trivial matters. It is amusing to see such a man chasing butterflies with the energy and fire which others reserve for the greatest pursuits of life. An English journal attributes Mr. GLADSTONE'S ill success as a party leader to his excess of righteousness, and thinks that he is too good for the House of Commons, and that the House of Commons knows it. There seems to be no necessity for this over-fanciful explanation. Mr. GLADSTONE'S private austerity may have a great influence upon his personal character, but it does not effect the estimation in which he is held by the House. It is his arrogance, his impatient and irritable demeanor, his diffuseness, his want of tact, his ill regulated temper, his inability to curb his tongue which arrayed a phalanx of the Liberal Party against him. He is not more righteous than other men, only a little more captious and quarrelsome. Determined partisans, like the *Spectator*, can easily make it appear that a defeat of character arises from the action of a sublime virtue, or else from the impulse of a demoniacal spirit. With friends the former mode of ratiocination is practised, with enemies the latter; and hence the different sketches which are presented of Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. DISRAELI, the good and evil spirit of the *Spectator* and other journals. The one is the embodiment of righteousness, the other is the incarnation of evil. Mr. GLADSTONE is transfigured, and Mr. DISRAELI is consigned to the bottomless pit. Both awards are undeserved, but the public voice in the main approves of them.

Mr. DISRAELI cannot hold his present position as virtual leader of the House very long. The prejudice against him is too deeply seated, and moreover he has instincts which are always luring him on to the edge of precipices. His nature and his inclinations lead him to the constant practice of *finesse*, and *finesse* is hateful to the English people, unless a foreign power is to be outwitted by it; and in such attempts English *finesse* almost always breaks down. Russian diplomatists, for instance, always twist English statesmen round their fingers. In many respects Mr. DISRAELI would have made an excellent foreign Minister; the danger would be that he would intermeddle far and near and involve his country in a war. He has never given any indication that *principle* would stand in his way if he wished to change his views. He is a supple, mobile, accommodating man; show him his position, and he squeezes himself into it, and you would suppose he had been standing there all his life. This versatility is not the first qualification a statesman can possess. It may even lead him to many misfortunes, unless it is well guided and governed. Mr. DISRAELI depends almost exclusively upon it for victory, and very often the result justifies his calculations, as we have seen during the present session. A want of deep conscientiousness is his primary blemish; and that want, although it may often be concealed or rendered invisible, is sure to prove a stumbling-block in the path of a public man. It is inherent in the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and we might as well expect the leopard to change his spots, or the tiger his skin, as to look for an amendment in this particular. But it will always be an astonishing fact and a memorable example of what perseverance, backed by talent, can accomplish, that Mr. DISRAELI should have risen to so exalted a position and maintained it against all comers so many years, notwithstanding natural flaws and imperfections which were sufficient in themselves to lose the battle. But a strong hand was over them; a restless eye, a dauntless nerve ever kept them under control. Yet they exist still, like one of those incurable physical maladies which leave the patient unworn and uninjured to outward appearance, while it is sapping the foundations of his being. It may be kept out of sight, but its effects cannot ultimately be hidden. Mr. DISRAELI may achieve many more intellectual conquests, but we know that no effort he could make would stir him up to great earnestness and enthusiasm, whatever might be the cause he professed to have at heart.

More Debt and More Taxation.

According to Mr. R. H. DANA, the debt of Massachusetts is about $28,000,000, and the aggregate debt of the towns of that State is about $27,000,000 more. Debt enough, it might have been thought, for a commonwealth which must further share the national debt of $2,500,000,000.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has nevertheless passed a bill to equalize the bounties of the soldiers of the State, which on its face adds $5,000,000 to the debt, and commences an expenditure which will grow to $15,000,000 before it ends. The measure wears a reckless look. The State credit already staggers under its load, and its working classes are suffering from taxation. "The condition of the poorer kind of mechanics," Mr. DANA states, "is lower than before the war." The "wretched tenement life" is creeping in among them. They are, as he declares, "bleeding at every pore." And yet more debt is to be added, and more taxation inflicted, that politicians may bid more glibly for soldiers' votes.

Iniquitous as it is, the measure has one feature which we should be glad to see introduced into every scheme for squandering the people's money. It "provides for a levy of one million dollars in taxes annually until the cost of the proposed equalization is made up." This is a bold provision, and in its way honest. It brings the expenditure squarely before the taxpayers who are to meet it. It familiarizes them at once with the action of their representatives, enables them to understand how the process of equalizing bounties operates, and to measure its effect upon their own pockets. If the House had gone one step further, and had finished the job of equalization, instead of leaving a part to be disposed of by Congress, the courage of the step would have been admirable. Even now it furnishes an example which we commend to other Legislatures, and to Congress, when schemes that are talked of come up for consideration.

The danger of these days is a growing familiarity with debt. The old-fashioned "pay as you go" principle is discarded. Each succeeding expenditure is interpreted to mean a new issue of bonds. Settling day is habitually put off as far as possible. We burden ourselves with the interest, and our children or our children's children with a large share of the principal. The practice stimulates extravagance and engenders an indifference to schemes which would otherwise be scouted as intolerable and ruinous. Promises to pay entail little thought or trouble at the time they are made. They would be made less freely if from the time of making them we were required to enter upon direct and continuous preparations for their fulfillment. What now passes as loyal liberality would then rank as financial madness. The meaning of grants and loans, of gratuities and subsidies, would then be fully comprehended. Taxation would bring us to our senses. And with the people thoroughly awakened to the cost and consequences of legislative action, the chances of colossal schemes for equalizing bounties with which we are threatened at Washington would be slim indeed. Only let it be understood that for every fresh scheme of expenditure there shall be a fresh tax, and the days of the spendthrifts will be numbered.

Vague Notions About Land Investments.

A correspondent, writing from Newark, N. J., on the subject of investments in farming lands, says:

In to-day's TIMES I noticed an article which interested me very much, relative to "land investments." The writer was about to invest the savings of years of labor in a spot of the "sacred soil;" but, after reading the article above alluded to, hesitated, until satisfied that the course contemplated is one not hereafter to be regretted. Will you be kind enough to give more explicitly your reasons why a young man, having accumulated a "few thousands" and wishing to invest in some safe way, cannot do as well—yea, better—in land than in any other kind of investment? J. W. H.

In the article to which our correspondent so courteously refers, it was especially protested that no general rule could wisely be laid down applicable to land investments either in town or country. A cotemporary had been urging with characteristic earnestness, and without any qualification, that it was every man's "duty" (that was the precise word) to secure a proprietary interest in the soil, according to the extent of his means.

In these columns the attempt was made to show—repeating now some of the points summarily—that if an unskilled laborer had saved three hundred or five hundred dollars by patient industry and frugal habits—a very rare thing in these times—he might, peradventure, do more to improve his prospects in life by buying, say, a horse and cart; thus doubling, possibly, his week's earnings for years thereafter. In like manner it was argued that any one of the vast number of young men having no particular craft, but knowing something of retail trading or keeping accounts, who might scrape something together, after paying for board and clothing at the present extravagant prices, would possibly do better in making use of his savings in acquiring some interest in such business as he might have a partial acquaintance with. The doubt was also expressed whether it was not simply tantalizing to urge unskilled men, earning small weekly wages, and paying for everything in the shape of necessaries more than 100 per cent. in excess of the prices that ruled five years ago, to become proprietors in the soil.

Then, again, as to the skilled class of workmen—while the prevalence of strikes shows that the vastly larger proportion of them are unable, or at least, do not rise much above the hand-to-mouth level—the theory urged in the TIMES was that wherever there was an industrious mechanic to be found with a thousand or two thousand or five thousand dollars laid by, the chances were ten to one that he could do much better by putting it into some enterprise, the working of which he was familiar with, than into a farm, about the working of which he might know almost nothing.

All over the country there are safe investments available for skilled and faithful mechanics; in foundries, in grist mills, in implement factories, in railway, locomotive and car-building shops. And our argument is that such mechanics, and they comprise nearly all the *saving* class, would act inconsiderately, if they held it to be an absolute or even important "duty" to get a farm in preference to an interest in a workshop.

Our correspondent's special case it would be profitless and absurd to offer an opinion upon. But any one in his situation might find it a useful study to make some personal inquiries as to the sad disappointments which have so often followed investments in farms by persons unacquainted with the practical business of farming. The numbers that have gone to swell the melancholy list of amateur failures would be found overwhelmingly large, without striking a circuit much further beyond the limits of this city than Newark, N. J. Ten thousand dollars invested in fair arable country property would yield after a year or two, even under indifferent management, if the proprietor himself were prepared to work late and early and in all weathers, a clear gain for the twelve months of say from five to seven hundred dollars. *That*, however, would only be possible if the amount of extra "help" were carefully limited. A shrewd experienced farmer might probably make double that amount. But *experience is capital*, and there is where the essential difference lies between the two classes—the amateurs and the skilled agriculturist.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.—Hon. SAMUEL P. BETTS, "time out of mind" United States Circuit Judge for the Southern District of New-York, now ripe in years, but of infirm health, resigned his office on Thursday, and on Friday the President appointed SAMUEL BLATCHFORD to supply the vacancy. Mr. BLATCHFORD is a thorough lawyer, with habits of legal research, discipline and industry, which fit him for the laborious duties of this position. There would, doubtless, if it had been known that Judge BETTS would resign so early, have been other and able competitors, but, perhaps, with the widest field for selection, so far as the character of the Court and the rights of suitors are concerned, no fitter choice would have been made.

MINOR TOPICS.

The grant of the Legislature of New-York for a Franco-American Telegraph Cable has been approved by Gov. FENTON, and we learn that a certified copy will be immediately dispatched to France, where the Imperial Government is ready to promote, in the most substantial way, the new enterprise directly between Brest and the City of New-York. The bill grants to Mr. WILLIAM ORTON and his associates, successors and assigns, the exclusive right, for twenty years, to lay Telegraphic Cables from this State to the Empire of France, and to work the same; on the condition that the grantees, within the period of two years, shall have the telegraphic communication established and in successful operation, with the reservation that the State of New-York may at any time have reasonable precedence in the use of the cable, and the power to assign this right, from time to time, to the Government of the United States. We feel compelled to say that the shameful mismanagement of the existing cable has to a very great extent alienated public sympathy and favor, and will insure for this new enterprise the best wishes of the whole community. The management of the present line is narrow, illiberal, petty and annoying. Its charges are excessive, and are rendered still more burdensome by a systematic resort to very small excuses for swelling them beyond the rates announced. It is doubtless true of this, as of every other business enterprise, that there is no guaranty for the rights and convenience of the public except in competition,—and that we hope the new project will give us.

It is noteworthy that Mr. BASS, the gentleman who makes pale ale with so much credit to himself and advantage to thirsty souls, has been called to strict account by his constituents in England for voting against Mr. GLADSTONE in the recent division. "You are a renegade and a traitor," said the Electors. To which Mr. BASS replies that he believes Mr. GLADSTONE'S sole purpose was to throw out the Government bill, under any circumstances, and so retard a settlement of the reform difficulties. The office-seekers wanted to get back to place, and one of them said to the inculpated member: "BASS, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." He voted against his party, and as public opinion in his constituency was in favor of his party he is likely to lose his seat at the next election. This is another straw which shows how much more popular is Mr. GLADSTONE in the country than Mr. DISRAELI.

Marriage associations are becoming very common among us. Persons advertise to introduce ladies to gentlemen and get them "fixed" in the bonds of matrimony for the matter of a few dollars. Cheap as the bargain may be, the husbands and wives so united may prove to be dear at any price, especially if the system adopted always resembles that practiced by a firm of this sort at Chicago. It was given in evidence before the magistrate that one of the firm used to say to a young lady, "We will get you married for $—." "Of course," as the witness says, the lady replied yes. Then a rumor of her engagement is set afloat, and some young man is set to work to "cut the lover out"—a favorite pastime. The young man pays his addresses, and at last is "egged on" to propose, never dreaming that he will be accepted. "But he always is," add these cold-blooded traders upon the weakness of human nature. We must say that they exhibit a good deal of observation of the world in their schemes, especially of the softer sex—we mean the masculine. The plan above sketched, is that which has been pursued by certain dowagers from time immemorial, with eminent success. It is used in fashionable life and is rarely known to fail. But that people should *pay* to have the operation of snaring performed upon them is so utterly incredible that we are disposed to reject the whole story as a fabrication, and protest that men are not so utterly unfit to be at large as this spurious narrative would have us believe.

The *entente cordiale* between England and France has been recemented by an agency which, though frequently despised of men, may evidently have an important influence in affairs of State. We trust that, after what has just happened in Paris, tailors will no longer be depreciated in having a standard of measurement by fractions applied to them. The three tailors of Tooley-street are proverbial, but now the whole English fraternity has crossed the Channel and shaken hands with their French comrades. The meeting must have been a touching spectacle. Armed probably with the implements of their calling, the English and French tailors met to form an association against the masters. If tailors in France strike, the tailors in London will lay down the goose and the sleeveboard—we trust we have mentioned the names of the articles correctly—without further parley. A treaty to this effect was signed by the whole meeting, with a rigid observance of diplomatic formalities, as we read. Tailors know exactly what belongs to them, except in the case of one particular production of the vegetable world, and they very properly stood rigidly upon the laws of etiquette in such cases. We observe that the high contracting parties are spoken of as the "Plenipotentiaries." The Frenchmen went into fits of enthusiasm and offered to treat their English visitors to a cold repast of roast *boulle*-dog and *portére*-beer. This proposal was accepted, and in the festivities which followed Waterloo was forgotten. We have always thought that the art of tailoring was never treated with the respect which it deserves, and we are glad to find that its professors are taking proper measures to vindicate their rights before the world. *Vestis virum fecit*—and it is only meanness and jealousy which prevent the tailor rising into the social consequence which his merits demand. We trust yet to hear that the Legion of Honor has been conferred upon a French artist in cloth, and that Mr. POOLE has been raised to the Peerage.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS has incurred a good deal of censure at the hands of Republican journals by saying, in his recent comment on Senator WILSON'S Southern speeches, that "there is no Virginia." But he is thoroughly consistent with himself in this matter—a good deal more so than are many of his critics. Mr. STEVENS has always maintained that the rebel States forfeited their political existence as States by their rebellion, and that they are now simply so much territory belonging to the United States, without Governments or political institutions of any kind. It was upon this theory that he based his policy of excluding the South from representation, until Congress shall have given them the right to it. And he has always held that upon no other theory could the policy of Congress be justified for a moment. If those States which engaged in the rebellion are still States in the Union, he holds that the policy of the President is the only one consistent with the Constitution,—and that the President's Message, vetoing the Military Reconstruction Bill of the last Congress, is unanswerable. *His* answer to the argument of the message is that *there are no* Southern States,—that they do not exist as States within the meaning of the Constitution. Whether right or wrong, Mr. STEVENS is logical in his views—which is more than can be said for many who act upon them.

We are inclined to distrust the telegrams which inform us of great uneasiness in London concerning the Reform meeting to be held to-day. It is even said that the stock market was considerably depressed on Saturday, owing to the general anticipation of disorder. There must be some error in these representations. Before a Reform Bill was introduced at all, the workingmen held peaceable meetings, and it would be strange if they resorted to riot at the very time when both parties in the House are devoting their energies to the construction of a satisfactory measure. It is not even as if the Tories were triumphant—only a few days ago we were told that the Ministry had been defeated by a large majority, and a Liberal amendment carried. The *People's* Party has, therefore, recovered lost ground, and has once more taken the Reform Bill into its own hands. Why, then, should there be a popular disturbance? What has happened to provoke it? Besides, we have had no facts placed before us to lead to the belief that there is so widespread an agitation in England upon the Reform question as to render a popular tumult probable. There have been meetings, some largely attended, but upon the whole they were failures. We venture to predict, in opposition to the telegraphic news, that there will be no disturbance in London to-day, unless the Police unwisely interfere, as they did last Summer.

It is stated, on good authority, that WM. STUART, manager of the late Winter Garden, and JOHN BROUGHAM have joined hands in a theatrical enterprise, and that they have secured the property on Union-square known as the Moffat Mansion—the late Fenian Headquarters—whereon they will build a first-class house. The public will be glad of something new. Many of the old houses are behind the age; some of them are little less than nuisances. They are dirty and dilapidated, and the style of entertainments has fallen to a standard below the approval of any intellectual people. If the coming man, whoever he may be, shall succeed in bringing up the standard of taste, or rather coming up himself to what the public requires, he will win the applause and secure the support of those whose favor is worth winning. For a quarter of a century the tendency of dramatic performances has been downward. The vicious star system, the subordination of brains to mere show, the overmastering ambition to make money by whatsoever nonsense promised most fairly, have lowered the character of managers and players, and it is a fact of which we should be heartily ashamed that there is scarcely a house in the country to-day in which a really legitimate drama could be cast and represented with anything like real ability. Since the burning of the Park in 1848 our theatres, one after another, have been degenerating into mere show-shops, and tens of thousands of respectable and intelligent citizens, who love and would cheerfully support the drama as an institution, have quietly withdrawn from its portals because of the utter unworthiness of its attractions. It is perhaps too much to expect that any manager will adhere to legitimacy (to use a much-abused term) when he can clear a thousand dollars a night by the mere exhibition of fine scenery and fine forms; but if any one manifests the courage to attempt such presumed self-sacrifice he ought to have the warm encouragement of the people. A well-arranged theatre, a company chosen for talent only, and plays that go back to the almost obsolete idea of literary and moral merit, would be a novelty that could hardly fail to secure liberal support. Is it possible that such a surprise is in store for us?

Mr. BOYCE, formerly Representative from South Carolina in Congress, has written a letter in opposition to the advocates of passive resistance. He tells his old constituents that to stand aloof from the work of reconstruction under the law, or to vote against holding a Convention, will be equally disastrous. Either course, he contends, will insure a transfer of political power to the negroes, and "following upon this will come, not confiscation by Congress, but taxation from a Radical State Legislature which will be utterly merciless." Such taxation will be almost equivalent to confiscation, since it would assuredly fall upon the property-owners under a dozen different pretences of providing for the freedmen. There would be largesses and pensions, taxes for the education of the freedmen and taxes for their maintenance, until little would be left for the planters to enjoy. This is the confiscation most to be dreaded, since it would be independent of national authority, and not subject to the influence of national opinion. The only way to obviate it is to participate in the prescribed processes of reconstruction, and so to prevent the exclusive organization of class or race which must follow the do-nothing policy. Doing this promptly and in good faith, Mr. BOYCE thinks that there is "nothing to fear from the votes or other action of the colored people." What they want in the meantime is evidence of an inclination to deal with them justly and fairly, in and out of the Convention. This and not party pledges should govern the selection of candidates.

Boston will be greatly disgusted when it learns that Lord LORNE, the latest English traveler in this country who has published an account of his travels, pronounces it to be a detestable place, and actually tells the world that its people seemed to him "hard, bitter, relentless, and wanting in the heroic virtues of generosity and magnanimity." For an English lord to speak in this way is more than Boston should be called upon to endure. The very fact, however, that such a terrible excoriation comes from such a source, may lead Boston to inquire, with something like fervor, whether there is any foundation for the charges. We shall wait anxiously for the results.

Gov. ORR, of South Carolina, in recently speaking of the possible political ascendency of the negroes in certain of the Southern States, by reason of their numerical majority, said that in any event they would soon lose this power; for there will be an immigration of whites, but there can be no immigration of negroes. Leaving out of view all other considerations, this certainly furnishes a conclusive argument against the attempts to excite antagonism between the races in the South. The Southern blacks are a very prolific people, or, at least, have been so while they were kept in slavery; but in no Southern State, and probably in no district, will they be able to retain political power through a numerical majority, after the tide of emigration is turned Southward, as it surely will be before many years. As a peaceful and laborious part of the population of the South, guaranteed their rights by law, they may live and flourish till the end of time; but as the enemies of the dominant and predominating white race, there is nothing in the future for them but struggling and woe, and ultimate destruction.

The appeal which was made in these columns a few days ago for brisker service by the steamboat line that runs on the East River between the extremities of the Island has brought responses from various quarters. We are assured, among other things, that there is to be a keen competition established forthwith by a Westchester ferry company. This may be well enough as a beginning of improvement, but that will remain to be tested. The public will naturally desire to see the enterprise in strong, skilled and responsible hands. They will shun, as a rule, old, worn-out and incommodious river conveyances, even if the horse-cars continue to go at snails' pace and are crowded to suffocation. Good, substantial new boats, run by experienced and trustworthy ferrymen, will assuredly attract a large share of the East Side through travel. The boats now in use are in many respects excellent; but they run half the time with freight, making, necessarily, poor time, and they run at long intervals in the middle of the day. This state of things may be remedied by competition.

The President has seen fit to pardon SOLOMAN KOHNSTAMM, who has been in State Prison for four years, having been convicted early in the war of defrauding the United States Government by purchasing and collecting fraudulent claims for supporting soldiers on their way to the seat of war. We do not feel especially called on to vindicate this act of Executive clemency; but the *Tribune* is greatly mistaken in denouncing it as having been done in "unseemly haste" and without due inquiry into the facts. The application for pardon has been before the President for two years, and both sides have been fully and elaborately argued during all that time. Many very able lawyers who have given the case special attention, have not hesitated to assure the President that it was imperfectly tried—that the guilt charged was not clearly proved, and that even if it were otherwise, four years of imprisonment was a full expiation for the offence. When troops were being rapidly forwarded to Washington, they were forced to get board and lodging on the way, and for this no provision whatever had been made by law. KOHNSTAMM, being a speculative man, and having money, undertook to discount the bills of hotel keepers and others, trusting to get his pay from the Government. He took pains to ascertain what vouchers were required, and secured them in every instance. But it was alleged that some of the signatures required were forged, and he was indicted for having forged them. His trial was hurried on—his leading counsel was absent—the witnesses were mainly disreputable men, who afterward contradicted their own testimony, and KOHNSTAMM, a helpless, confiding man, was convicted, as the District Attorney of that day afterwards confessed, quite as much because the Government demanded a *victim* as from any well established conviction of his guilt. Merchants of the highest standing have petioned for his pardon, declaring that in a long business intercourse they had always found him upright and honorable, and a very strong array of testimony was adduced to satisfy the President that no injustice would be done in granting it. The exigency has passed away and four years of imprisonment stones for worse guilt than has ever been proved in KOHNSTAMM'S case. The *Tribune*, for the sake of branding the President, does great injustice to others, and outrages the instinct of common humanity in its comments on this case.

We notice that a considerable number of Southern journals are holding up Gen. GRANT as their candidate for the next Presidency, while at the same time WENDELL PHILLIPS is going round the country denouncing GRANT in unmeasured terms and showing that he cannot be trusted in any official position. South Carolina favors GRANT, Massachusetts opposes him—so far as PHILLIPS expresses its sentiment. If, now, Gen. LEE or Gen. BEAUREGARD would only mount PHILLIPS' platform, he would be able at once to find a suitable candidate.

A negro clergyman, named TURNER, who has been giving advice to the blacks of North Carolina, told them that he not only favored all men exercising the right to vote, but "to be voted for, to go to Congress, to the penitentiary, to hell, or to heaven, just as they pleased!" Such parsons as this, whatever their color, had better give up their profession. They have no business to obstruct their hearers in the exercise of their "rights."

Photograph of the Yacht Henrietta.

A very fine photograph has been taken by BRADY, from an English print, of the yacht *Henrietta* in mid-ocean. Around the picture of the yacht are photographs of the medals struck in honor of her victory, arranged in an artistic

del in either the London or Paris opera houses; these representations included a revival of "L'Africaine," and the production of one entirely new work, "The Carnival of Venice." In the whole season of sixty nights in New-York (not including the Brooklyn performances) twenty-one different works were performed, of which one opera by PETRELLA had six representations; one by RICCI had five; one by GONOUD had five; one by ROSSINI had four; one by AUBER had three; one by HEROLD, three; one by MOZART, two; and FLOTOW was heard once, as a matter of course, in "Martha;" BELLINI was enjoyed in three of his operas, which were listened to seven times in all; three of VERDI's works had six representations; and four of DONIZETTI's had seven; MEYERBEER, however, led all the others—eleven nights having been given to three of his operas. Mr. MARETZEK had intended, we believe, to continue his season out of New-York with four weeks of opera at Chicago, but the labor excitement, which is monopolizing public attention in that city, has caused him to defer his trip, if he do not, indeed, abandon it altogether.

After the close of the opera season it has rarely happened that any musical enterprise of consequence has been seriously entertained. But it seems that Mr. HARRISON has determined to supplement the concert season of 1866-'7 with a musical festival of much greater magnitude than even that manager, who appears to delight in surprises, has yet suggested. A brief outline of Mr. HARRISON's programme for this proposed week of music—to commence June 3—we have previously given, and simply recur to it to-day in this brief reference of the season, as the event which will really mark the close of the musical year. SHELLEY said that "poets were the unacknowledged legislators of the world." This may or may not be true, but that Mr. HARRISON has been the real consolidator of the popular musical tastes of the public (acknowledged or "unacknowledged") is a positive fact. In addition to the announcements already made of this festival, which is to employ no less than 350 vocal and 185 instrumental performers, Mr. HARRISON has arranged to terminate the whole with the production of ROSSINI's Stabat Mater on the Seventh evening, Sunday, under Mr. MARETZEK's direction, and with Mme. PAREPA, Mme. POCH, BARAGLI, BELLINI and ANTONUCCI in the solo parts. The sale of tickets for the entire week commences this morning at Steinway Hall.

Two concerts of vocal and instrumental music, differently meritorious, are named for this week: On Wednesday, Mrs. FOX's, at Irving Hall, and on Thursday Signor A. BARILI's annual complimentary concert at the same place. The latter is under the patronage of the "Eight O'clock Musical Club." These, with the remaining few of Mr. HARRISON's series of excellent Sunday evening concerts, may be looked upon as the last flickerings of the musical season.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church in Thirty-Fourth-street.

The congregation of this church took possession of their lecture room yesterday. It forms the basement of their handsome new church, which is rapidly approaching completion, and is expected to be opened early in the Fall. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON, selected as his first text the words in first verse of the the 63d chapter of the book of the prophet Isaiah—"Mighty to save"—and in the opening of his discourse upon it made the following appropriate remarks:

With what name or with what subject can we more appropriately open our services to God in the courts of this house than the name and the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ. To us who believe as the Lord hath taught us by His word and spirit there is no name so precious and no subject so engrossing in its interest as this. We look for the descent of showers of blessings. We ask, we seek, we wait for the promised baptism of the Holy Ghost. Even if the wheels of the chariot of divine mercy seem to tarry, quietly we wait that we may see the salvation of our God. We know that it shall come, on the ground of life laid down; and we know that it is sure to all the elect of God, on the ground of that life taken again. —that life laid down is Christ, and in the act of laying it down, and in every step that led to it from the purpose of eternal mercy in the mind of God, down to the accomplishment of the death at Jerusalem. Christ speaks in righteousness and displays the reign of grace through righteousness unto eternal life. That life of His laid down and now taken again secures the ble-sings of the covenant to all the elect of God, for He is able also to save them to the uttermost, that come unto God by Him, seeing He ever liveth to make intercession for them. We look for the conversion of many sinners unto God in this house; and we look for the bestowal of all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ Jesus upon all them that are and shall be converted to God in this house, and we look for both through the mediation of Christ, both by sacrifice and by intercession. Sacrifice and intercession are the horns of the altar which through grace we grasp this day as at once our safety and our strength. If we do not greatly err, beloved, this is and is designed to be the Lord's house—a house of prayer, where the prayerful shall assemble and wwere the gracious presence of the hearer and the answerer of prayer may be confidently looked for, and where the blessed Lord Jesus Christ, the sinners' substitute under law, and the saints' all-prevailing intercession in heaven, shall henceforth be lifted up broadly, clearly and fully before the minds of men. What names soever may be named here, Christ's name shall surpass them all in worth and excellency; and what subjects soever shall be introduced here, His glory as a Prince and a Saviour shall ever be preeminent. That sinners may be converted unto God, and that they who are converted may grow in knowledge, strength and beauty through the power of the spirit of Christ, is, I am sure, the desire of all the faithful in Christ Jesus,] who are gathered here this day. God has promised to honor them that honor Him. He has commanded not only that all the angels of God shall worship the Son, but that men shall honor the Son even as they honor the Father. If, in setting up the Son this day for the first time in this place as sole head over His own house, whose house are we if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end; and if in thus openly proclaiming His matchless light and glory as a Prince and Saviour, we do heartily desire to honor Him and the Father, then, beloved, we may look and wait for the promises of the Father, even the baptism of the Holy Ghost, which shall assuredly make this house the birth-place of multitudes of God's redeemed, and the never failing pasture-ground of those that are of the little flock to whom the kingdom belongs.

The Lecture-room is commodious, well lighted and thoroughly ventilated, and during the Summer months will afford a pleasant meeting-place for the large and flourishing congregation. It is greatly to the credit of this congregation that they have voluntarily pledged themselves to dedicate their new church to God free from the incumbrance of debt, and have already contributed nearly the whole amount required for the accomplishment of so desirable a result.

Sermon by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church, having returned from Europe after a year's absence, occupied his pulpit yesterday forenoon. There was a large congregation to greet him, and the pulpit was tastefully decorated with flowers. As it was intended to celebrate the sacrament of the Lord's Supper immediately after the morning service, the Pastor addressed his Church on a subject appropriate to the occasion, taking the following text:

"And I beheld, and, lo, in the midst of the throne and of the four beasts, and in the midst of the elders, stood a Lamb as it had been slain, having seven horns and seven eyes, which are the seven spirits of God sent forth into all the earth."—Revelation v., 6.

It comported but little with the sovereignty of man that his Saviour should be typified by a lamb. The eagle, the lion, the unicorn and other powerful animals of their class were the emblems of nations, but the gentle lamb alone was suited, and, becan se suited, chosen as the representative of the power of the Church, and the apostle, in his vision, reminds us of the anthem which was sung around the Throne of God—"Worthy is the Lamb that was Slain." This vision had exceeded the best powers of thought and expression in the world to reveal. It was full of grandeur; its symbolism was so complete as to defy the ordinary human imagination to realize. The imagery was so much higher than human thought—so much finer than the loftiest conception of human art, that it baffled pen and pencil to portray. It needed one to be like John, "in the spirit," to see the vision in its beauty. The enthroned Lamb represented the exaltation of purity to the place of supreme dominion. It also represented the power of meekness to rule. Passiveness was not meekness. Man might be passive while he awaited the proper time to satisfy his revenge. The Indian was stoically passive until opportunity presented itself for avenging himself of his imagined wrongs. The Lamb slain asserted the virtue of sovereignty displayed in the spirit of self-sacrifice. The mother was to us the embodiment of self-sacrifice. More thrilling than the ten commandm nts delivered amid the thunderings of Sinai was the simple and beautiful assurances, "He gave Himself for us," "The Lamb that was slain for us," "This is my beloved Son." The enthroned Lamb slain was the supremacy of love in the rule of the universe. In application of the study of the text, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was set forth as a fitting act of worship, not sacrifice. The communion-table was not an altar, nothing was offered. The act and the elements used were celebrative of the Lord's death—the remembrance of "the Lamb that was slain." We should therefore approach that table with the reverence and spirit of adoration that were worthy of the Lamb slain. We should approach it feeling that our hearts were so inspired as to be assured that therein the "Lamb slain" was enthroned.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON announced that, this evening, he would be happy to meet the members of his congregation for friendly greeting.

Barn Burned—No Insurance.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, May 5.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in a large wooden barn located on an island in the Mohawk River, east of the south end of the village of Cohoes. The building was destroyed. here was no insurance. The loss was slight.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 5.

MISSISSIPPI INJUNCTION CASE.

Attorney-General STANBERY was yesterday engaged in preparing his reply to the argument of Mr. WALKER in the Mississippi Injunction Case. The Attorney-General will speak to-morrow, which will close the case. He has been so fully occupied with this and other pressing duties that he has not yet been able to finish his opinion on the Reconstruction Act.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee are now all here, Gov. BOUTWELL having arrived last night and Mr. WOODBRIDGE this morning. The examination of the Trenholms will take place to-morrow, the Committee having been obliged to await the arrival of Mr. BOUTWELL, as no one else knew what the witnesses were summoned for. Col. WEATHERBY, of South Carolina, is among the late arrivals of witnesses. He will be remembered as the gentleman who had a conversation with the President last November, in which the President was supposed to have advised against the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and it is on this point that he will be questioned.

REPORT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Two new volumes of the report of Congress on the conduct of the war, embracing the official reports of commanding officers of some of the later battles of the rebellion, have been printed, and will soon be ready for distribution.

NEW-YORK REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Chief-Justice CHASE has passed upon the appointments of Registers in bankruptcy for the districts in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and for most of the interior districts of New-York. These nominations are forwarded to the Judges of the District Courts for confirmation, and will not be made public here until notice of confirmation is received.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The case of JEFF. DAVIS continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation here, and it is admitted that his counsel have made a great blunder in obtaining the writ of *habeas corpus* granted by Judge UNDERWOOD, unless they have also obtained some assurance that the Government is ready to proceed with the trial; for it is conceded that if Judge UNDERWOOD is allowed to do as he pleases, he will not admit the prisoner to bail, but send him to the Virginia Penitentiary.

THE TREASURY BUILDING.

A few days since, while the workmen were engaged in excavating for the foundation of the north wing of the Treasury extension, the earth caved in on them from the direction of the Fifteenth-street front, and they have been laboring constantly both day and night since then laying the foundation and strengthening the base supports of the main building, which it was feared would give way. Strong iron braces were placed between the colonades at the north end, and an immense sleeper was put up with iron bands across its entire length. The work was continued to-day, and the danger has been evaded. The foundation of the main building is laid only three feet under the ground, while that of the north wing extension, now in course of erection, will extend eighteen feet further down into the earth.

REPORT OF SURVEYS AT PANAMA.

The Government will soon issue a topographical work, consisting of reports of surveys of the Isthmus of Panama and Lower Mexico, made for the purpose of locating a ship canal across that country, by which the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will be connected. It will also embrace a map of survey made by the Government of Spain, when it had dominion over that section, with a view to establish interoceanic connection. This survey was made a number of years ago, and the map has but recently come into the possession of our Government. It includes charts of all the coasts and harbors of prominence on the Mexican coast of the Gulf and Pacific Ocean, and is of great value to the commercial world, as it is more correct than any that have been made since.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 5.

OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM MEXICO.

The Mexican Legation has received the following official documents from Mexico:

Letter from Gen. Escobedo to Gen. Mejia, Secretary of War.

SIR: Gen. GUADARRAMA has just forwarded to me the following report:

MARQUEZ reached the City of Mexico with an escort of some forty persons, after which some 500 French and Austrians also arrived in small detachments. He yesterday made a requisition for horses, and it is to-day said that he left for Toluca with cavalry, going in the direction of Las Cruces. We have just arrived at this place near the village of Guadalupe, and we are skirmishing. Gen. DIAZ is coming up with a considerable force.

(Signed) GUADARRAMA.

CAMP AT THE HACIENDA DE LA ESCALERA, April 13, 1867.

And I communicate the same for your information.

(Signed) ESCOBEDO.

IN FRONT OF QUERETARO, April 14, 1867.

The following is taken from the official organ of the Mexican Republic, published at San Luis on the 19th of April, 1867:

"We have news from the camp before Queretaro to the 14th inst. The enemy made a sortie by the way of the garita to Mexico and the Aqueduct. The movement was repulsed at both points. On the night of the 10th DON PEDRO SANTO was made prisoner while on his way as a commissioner from MAXIMILIAN to MARQUEZ to inform the latter of the state of the city, which he declares cannot long hold out. From private letters and those of MAXIMILIAN to MARQUEZ, it is evident that the City of Queretaro must soon surrender its garrison, being without either munitions or provisions. We presume by this time that it has fallen, and thus the most complete and decisive victory will have crowned the efforts of the nation."

GENERAL ELECTION IN CHILI.

Letters from distinguished sources in Chili say that a general election was in progress in that country, in the midst of most protound peace and complete liberty. As far as the result was known at the date of the departure of the steamer, the Administration Party had obtained a most decided victory. So much the more honorable for the Government, one of the writers says, as there has been manifested an entire respect for the freedom of suffrage. The result, therefore, of the election must, he adds, be considered the true expression of the public voice in Chili, and indicates an important degree of progress in the democratic customs of a country governed by institutions analagous to those of the United States. Another of the correspondents says a nation which, like Chili, has just succeeded in receiving a decided proof of the solidity of its credit abroad, by the negotiation of an advantageous loan in London, is regarded in that republic as a noble example of the excellence of the Republican system, and a manifestation that Chili has intrusted its affairs to men of distinguished talents and elevated minds.

A SILK PLANT IN PERU.

The Department of State has received information from the United States Consul at Lambayeque, Peru, that an important discovery has recently been made in Peru, of the silk plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is inclosed in a pod, of which each plant gives a great number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk worm. It is a wild perennial, the seed small and easily separated from the fibre. The stems of the plant produce a long and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been woven in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy are said to be unsurpassed.

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Section Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 late 26 East 26th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

We Would by no Means

Recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our own family, it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.* Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

To Travelers.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,

No. 555 Broadway.

Open for breakfast at 6½ o'clock.

Attend to the First Symptoms of Consumption and check the disease in its incipiency, by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Sterling Silverware.

A full assortment of all kinds at very attractive prices. Special attention is requested to the *variety, quality* and *price* of our solid spoons and forks.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Hull's Family Washing Soap.

Free from adulteration. 32 Park-row. Sold everywhere.

Dr. J. R. Schenck, of Philadelphia, on account of sickness in his family, will not be at his rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, until further notice.

Established 1832. Improved 1866.

To the Public.

The marked favor and extended use which have signalized the introduction of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S Preparations for the Hair, throughout Europe, together with the immense sale they have had for over 30 years in America, has enabled the manufacturer to experiment and improve.

To supply a superior preparation at a low price is no easy task, but through recent discoveries both have been accomplished. Mrs. Allen has therefore manufactured three preparations, put up in three different bottles; to combine successfully the three in one preparation, in one bottle, has been the study of years; it has been accomplished and the beneficial effect by this new preparation in quickly changing gray, white or faded hair to its natural color and beauty, inducing new growth, &c., &c., has gained for it hosts of friends, and is now regarded as a household necessity. This improved preparation is now the hair dressing as well as hair restorer.

The manufacturer, satisfied with the very much increased sale that the preparation is now having, is resolved to give the public their share of the discovery, and the retail price is from and after this time

REDUCED TO ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

The size of the bottle will remain same as heretofore, with an entirely different wrapper of elegant design, and printed on white paper.

NOTICE.—At the earnest solicitation of many old patrons I will continue to manufacture my Zylobalsamum same in every respect as the old preparation by that name, but the use is not required as formerly with my Restorer. The price of the Zylobalsamum remains same as heretofore, 75 cents per bottle.

Principal sales offices and manufactories, Nos. 198 and 200 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, U. S., and No. 266 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, Eng. Sold by all druggists.

Curtains, a Specialty at

KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains and Nottingham from auction, at less than gold cost, at wholesale or retail. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Brocatel, Terry, Reps, &c.,

For CURTAINS AND FURNITURE, NEW QUALITIES. UPHOLSTERERS SUPPLIED at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Lace Curtains.

New Spring Styles now ready. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Anne E. Dickinson,

ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION, AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY, MAY 7.

Wendell Phillips.

STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY, MAY 7.

Indexical Paint-cleaning Soap.

Cleans beautifully and without the possibility of injuring the finest house paint, tinted or glossy white. No strong alkali; no hard rubbing; saves twice its cost in labor and still more in paint; cleans window and table glass, marble, &c.

Sold by dealers everywhere.

DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New-York. Indexical Soap Co., No. 82 Sudbury-st., Boston.

Peter Cooper's Gelatine

makes delicious JELLIES, BLANC MANGE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &c. with great ease.

Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Moth and Freckles.

For brown discolorations, called Moth and Freckles, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by *all* druggists.

New-York and Brooklyn Capitalists.

—Your attention is called to the great auction sale of Prospect Park lots, advertised by JOHNSON & MILLER in another column. The property will be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, next TUESDAY, May 9, and the sale, which will be peremptory, will afford the best opportunity ever offered to secure the choicest Park Property at low prices. Every lot sold on TUESDAY will beyond doubt increase in value at least 500 per cent. in the next four months. The work on the Park is now rapidly progressing. Hundreds of men are employed, and before long it will rival if not excel in beauty and extent the famous Central Park in New-York. Maps of the property are ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—DE MELLO.—On Sunday, May 5, at the First Baptist Church, New-York, by Rev. Thomas Anderson, D. D., WILLIAM F. ARMSTRONG, of Peekskill, to MARGARET A. DE MELLO, of this City. No cards.

KNAPP—MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 4, by Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, THERON S. KNAPP to CARRIE A. MORRIS. No cards.

MARTIN—BROWN.—On Thursday, May 2, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Stanton, D. U. MARTIN, M. D., of this City, to ANNIE D., daughter of Addison Brown, of Greenport.

MAYO—ALEXANDER.—On Thursday, May 2, in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, FITZHUGH MAYO, Esq., of Richmond, Va., to ELLEN LEE, daughter of J. B. Alexander, formerly of Louisville, Ky. No cards.

DIED.

BADEAU.—On Sunday, May 5, GILBERT BADEAU, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. H. Rogers, No. 43 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Red Mills for interment on Tuesday, May 7, by the 8 o'clock A. M. train, Hudson River Railroad.

BRYAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 5, of congestion of the lungs, HARRIET AMELIA, infant daughter of James and Anne Bryan, aged 6 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 71 Adelphi-st.

BARCLAY.—On Saturday, May 4, ROBERT BARCLAY, aged 40 years, native of Glasgow, Scotland.

The friends of the deceased and his brother, Thomas, also the members of St. Andrew's Lodge, F. & A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place from St. Ambrose Church, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., on Monday, May 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORBALLY.—On Sunday morning, May 5, MAY, daughter of Jno. P. and Rose Corbally, in the 4th year of her age.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 86 West 40th-st. Remains will be taken to Greenwood.

DIBBLE.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Friday, May 3, of consumption, MARY D., daughter of Jacob and Eliza Dibble, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Irvington Depot on arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

HUGHES.—On Saturday, May 4, at the residence of his uncle, Patrick Hughes, MICHAEL, son of Edward Hughes, of Paterson, N. J., in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from his uncle's residence, No. 26 Macdougal-st. The remains will be conveyed to Paterson, N. J., for interment.

LEVERIDGE.—On Wednesday evening, May 1, WILLIAM W. C., only son and surviving child of J. W. C. and the late Frances Ann Leveridge, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members Company I, 23d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., on Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

MYERS.—At Rahway, N. J., on Friday, May 3, EMMA, youngest daughter of William Myers.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, May 6, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her father's residence, St. George's-av., Rahway. Trains from Cortlandt-st. Ferry at 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

MESSENGER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, May 5, CHRISTIANA MESSENGER, widow of the late Rev. John F. Messenger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, corner of Washington and Sands sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—On Sunday, May 5, of consumption, FREDERICK A. MOTT, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 East 33d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MOTT.—On Sixth Day, (Friday,) WILLIAM F. MOTT, of this City, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Second Day, (Monday,) May 6, at 2½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 13 East 25th-st.

SINEY.—At his father's house at Newtown, near Cypress Hills Cemetery, on Saturday, May 4, after a short and severe illness, JOHN H. SINEY, in his 19th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, on Monday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WILSON.—On Sabbath morning, May 5, at his late residence, No. 166 West 11th-st., PHILIP D., youngest son of J. T. and A. Wilson, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OFFICIAL—[No. 136.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the lower bay, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, light hair, side whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, blue pants, good boots. Found on the person the following articles: Knife-sheath and belt; supposed to be a German sailor. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 851 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW POEM THIS DAY.

ELLEN:

A POEM FOR THE TIMES

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Published by

G. W. CARLETON & CO.

READY THIS MORNING,

IMPORTANT LAW PAMPHLETS.

NEW EDITIONS OF THE AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS, (including the Act of March 26, not before published.) Price 25 cents.

THE GOVERNMENT EDITION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS, complete as now in force. Thick pamphlet, 166 pages. The only edition containing all the laws now in force. Price 75 cents in paper covers; $1 25 in cloth.

SUPPLEMENT TO VOORHIES' ANNOTATED CODE, with additional notes and amendments to the Code since 1864, including those of 1867. In thick paper covers. Price $1.

AMENDMENTS TO CODE, passed by the last Legislature. Price 25 cents.

Either of the above sent by mail upon receipt of price.

BAKER, VOORHIES & CO., Law Publishers, No. 66 Nassau-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, of CHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES, SOLID SILVER (STERLING and COIN) PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, JARDINIERES and FANCY GOODS, FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE and IMPERIAL STONEWARE.

MIRRORS and CORNICES made to order.

Parties about furnishing, either in CITY or COUNTRY, will find EVERYTHING they may need in the above line of goods, and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FURNITURE

OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, Retailing at manufacturer's prices, AT F. KRUTINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 56 and 98 East Houston-sts., Between Bowery and 2d-av.

All goods warranted.

ALL WEAKLY, SICKLY INFANTS thrive and grow, made strong and healthy on COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD, (Liebig's formula,) at No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL descriptions, and STERLING SILVER WARE, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE HOUSE OF PERKINS, STERN & CO., of New-York and Boston, have formed a general copartnership with the house of KOHLER & FROHLING, of San Francisco and Los Angeles, for the purpose of growing and dealing in California wines and brandy. The business of said copartnership will be conducted in New-York and Boston under the name of PERKINS, STERN & CO., and in San Francisco and Los Angeles under the name of KOHLER & FROHLING.

Dated SAN FRANCISCO, March 16, A. D., 1867.

We have removed our New-York office from No. 130 Broadway to the spacious and elegant basements Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-st., two doors back of the Astor House.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867. PERKINS, STERN & CO.

WALRAVEN

OFFERS UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, And LINENS, In qualities unsurpassed and Prices undeniably low. No. 828 Broadway, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION.

Previously acknowledged	$183,412 75
Received from C. Herd, Columbus, Ohio	65
First Presbyterian Church, Sparta, N. Y.	11 40
Second Presbyterian Church, Sparta, N. Y.	14 35
Presbyterian Church, Moriches, L. I.	51 50
Anonymous, Suffolk County	1 00
Capt. Geo. Brigen	10 00
German Evangelical Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.	13 00
West Iron Works, Brookfield, Conn.	6 13
Rev. E. Bright, for others	374 18
St. Paul's Church, Detroit, Mich.	10 00
German Methodist Church, Moscoutah, Ill.	22 00
Anonymous	1 00
Christ's Church, South Amboy	22 20
Reformed Dutch Church, Coit's Neck, N. J.	21 77
Schoharie, Schoharie County, N. Y., per Rev. E. Belfran	5 20
South Reformed Dutch Church, Schraalenburg, N. J.	140 00
Mount Pleasant, Penn., Presbyterian Church	26 80
Geo. Ge W. Sherman	20 00
Collection at Yonkers, N. Y.	1,100 00
Zanesville, Ohio Relief Commission	750 00
Baptist Church, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	5 13
Z. Z.	5 00
Greenburg Presbyterian Church	19 25
T. Thomas, Rushville	2 50
Lady in Ovid, N. Y.	5 00
W. H. Vesey, U. S. Consul, Aux La Chapelle, France	100 00
First Reformed Dutch Church, Tanhoid	67 00
Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J.	53 82
A. E. Burt	5 00
Rev. R. W. Washon	5 00
Collection at Geneva, N. Y., additional	133 55
Story County, through San Francisco Relief Commission, $4,737 25 gold at 136½, less 1 per cent. tax and Clearing-house expenses.	6,492 03
Total	$193,437 01

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO OCEAN TRAVELERS.

DR. B. P. WILSON'S CURE FOR SEA-SICKNESS. Sold wholesale and retail by DEMAS BARNES & CO.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at Steinway Hall, (14th-st., a few doors east of Union-square, between 4th-av. and Irving-place,) on TUESDAY, May 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Addresses by Anna E. Dickinson, Wendell Phillips, Col. T. W. Higginson, Hon. Thomas J. Durant, Rev. John T. Sargent, Mary Grew, William Wells Brown, Edward M. Davis, Rev. John W. Chadwick, Aaron M. Powell and others. A meeting for addresses by WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANNA E. DICKINSON and others will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Mr. Sigismund Lasar will preside at the organ. Mr. Charles L. Gunn will lead the singing. Business meetings Wednesday, May 8, at Dodworth Hall.

Tickets of admission Tuesday evening, 50 cents; to be had at James Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; McDivitt's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.; office of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, No. 39 Nassau-st.; the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st., and at the door.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The Social Reunion will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on THURSDAY EVENING, May 9, at 7 P. M. Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, will preside. Eminent speakers may be expected for this occasion, among whom will be Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D., Rev. A. D. NORTHROP, Rev. C. S. ROBINSON and WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Appropriate music, both instrumental and vocal, will enliven the exercises as usual. The annual business meeting of the Society, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on THURSDAY, May 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. Tickets of admission to the Social Reunion, price 50 cents, no reserved seats, may be obtained at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 49 Bible House, and at the office of the *Independent*, New-York; also at the office of the *Union*, Brooklyn.

HADLEY'S, MIDDLE OF THE COOPER Institute block, is the place for those cheap French China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Cut Goblets, &c., &c. See advertisement, and give him a call.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

Chartered by Congress, and having five Government Directors appointed by the President of the United States, offer their

FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR BONDS,

BEARING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.

For sale through the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,

MESSRS. CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 51 WALL-ST.,

and

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, NO. 33 WALL-ST.

In the City of New-York,

at NINETY PER CENT. of their par value, with Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the RAILROAD AND EQUIPMENT OF SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, much less than one-half the cost of the Road. THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE MILES have been completed in the most substantial manner, and fully equipped with rolling stock, locomotives, machine and car shops, engine houses and station buildings, built mostly of brick and has been

APPROVED AND ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

after an examination and report by the Government Commissioners, and is now in successful operation.

The Company has on hand iron, ties and all other material sufficient to complete the road to the Rocky Mountains—a distance from Omaha of 517 miles—by the 1st of September, the time pledged for its completion by the contractor. TWELVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (12,500) ACRES OF LAND PER MILE are granted to the Company by the Government in addition to the subsidy of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS FOR EACH MILE OF

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES

SEVEN-THIRTIES

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office large rooms for the accommodation of the public interested for investment in said exchange of Government securities, and the convenience of our Stock and Gold customers.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT GOVERNMENT RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues.
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 63 Wall-st., New-York,

issue Circular Letters of Credit, for traveler's use, available in all parts of Europe, through the

Messrs. DE ROTHSCHILD,

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STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

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We buy and sell at market rates,

UNITED STATES BONDS,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

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DEPOSITS received in currency and gold, subject to check at sight, and INTEREST allowed *on per agreement.*

Out-of-town orders will receive our immediate attention.

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Issue Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, and the principal cities of

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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

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NO. 30 PINE-ST.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND SCRIP, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 53 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DIBBLEE & HOWARD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

have removed from No. 3 to No. 10 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
CINCINNATI, April 15, 1867.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the passenger depot, corner 5th and Hoadly sts., Cincinnati, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next at 10 o'clock A. M., to make choice of nine Directors to serve the ensuing year, and to vote for or against the approval of a contract recently made with the Cincinnati, Dayton and Eastern Railroad for the use of this Company's tracks between Dayton and Cincinnati, and upon all other business that may be brought before the meeting.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, interest guaranteed by the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Convertible Bonds of the ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. (free from tax) Second Preference Convertible Bonds of the WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Apply to M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on Tuesday, the 4th day of June. By order.

H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

Dated ST. LOUIS April 25, 1867.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 22, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 16, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the first day of May next until the day of the meeting, inclusive.

G. B. CARHART, President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Washington Mill and Silver Mining Company, Echo District, Humboldt County, State of Nevada, for the election of Five Trustees for the ensuing year, (pursuant to the by-laws) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the SECOND WEDNESDAY in May, the 8th prox. Polls will be open from 1 to 2 P. M.

FRANK LEWIS, Secretary *pro tem.*

NOTICE—IS GIVEN TO THE STOCKHOLDers of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association that a meeting of the stockholders is called for the purpose of reducing the capital stock from $100,000 to $50,000, to consist of 2,500 shares of $20 each, which meeting will take place at the office of the Company, No. 52 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1867, at 12 M.

GEORGE STOKER, } Trustees.
GEORGE CROOME, }

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., NEWARK, April 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due May 1, 1867, will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK FIRE INS CO., NO. 10 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, May 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors for next election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, May 13, 1867. The polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed until after election.

HENRY A. WEEKS, Secretary.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

CHARLES FOX, President.

A. MCCUE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

FINANCIAL AGENCY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA.—The Coupons of the State of Alabama, five per cent. Bonds, due May 1, and first Monday in May, 1867, will be paid on and after the above dates, on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.

VIRGIN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—For Prospectus, or to secure one or more "original incorporators" shares, $100 each, address at once or apply to D. M. M. TUDESON, 6th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—FIFTY SHARES MERCHANTS' Union Express Stock; 17 per cent paid. Address E. L. C., Box No. 147 Post-office.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110¾	111	June, 7-30	106⅝	106⅝
Coupon, 1881	110¾	111	July, 7-30	106⅝	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅞	106	June, C.L.Nts, '64	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅛	107⅜	July, C.L.Nts, '64	118⅛	118⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105⅜	Aug., C.L.Nts, '64	118	118⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅛	106	Oct., C.L.Nts, '64	117	117⅛
5-20 " new, '65	107⅝	107¾	Dec., C.L.Nts, '64	116	116⅛
10-40 Registered	99	99⅛	May, C.L.Nts, '65	113⅝	113⅞
10-40 Coupon	99⅛	99⅜	Aug., C.L.Nts, '65	112⅛	112⅜
Gold	136⅛	136⅜	Sept., C.L.Nts, '65	111⅝	112
August, 7-30	106⅜	106⅝	Oct. C.L.Nts. '65	111⅜	111⅝

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF

7.30 TREASURY NOTES,

AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

Rates for Exchanging Seven-Thirty Notes, and Pay 60 cents DIFFERENCE.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 60 cents DIFFERENCE.

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 8.00 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS and pay 1.00 DIFFERENCE.

ON EACH $1,000.

UNION TRUST COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, COR. RECTOR-ST.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000.

(All paid in and securely invested.)

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.

THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for Married Women, Guardian for Infants, and is a LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court.

It will receive Registry and Transfer Books, and act as Agent to pay Coupons and Dividends; also as Trustee in Railroad Mortgages, and will take charge of and manage Estates.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ANDREW V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.

TRUSTEES.

A. A. LOW,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
SAM'L A. WHEELER, Jr.,	BENJ. B. HUTTON,
EDWARD S. WESLEY,	DAVID DOWS,
GEO. G. WILLIAMS,	HENRY STOKES,
HORACE F. CLARK,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
ELISHA RIGGS,	JAS. M. McLEAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.
JAS. M. WATERBURY,	DANIEL C. HOWELL,
FREEMAN CLARK,	GEORGE W. CUYLER,
AMASA J. PARKER,	JAMES FORSYTH,
ALLEN MUNROE,	JONATHAN W. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM F. RUSSELL,	JOHN MAGEE.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
CHARLES T. CARLTON, Ass't Secretary.
W. H. PECKHAM, Counsel.

REMOVAL.

SCHAFER BROS.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Have removed to

NO. 8 BROAD-ST.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Collections, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON, & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold ONLY on commission at the Stock, Mining Stock and Gold Boards, of which we are members.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Dividends, coupons and interest collected.

Liberal advances on Government and other securities.

Information cheerfully given to professional men, executors, &c., desiring to invest.

REMOVAL.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office removed to No. 104 Broadway.
Branch Office No. 32 Whitehall-st.

R. F. MASON, President.

GEORGE A. DRESSER, Secretary.
APRIL 27, 1867.

PHILIP SPEYER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 29 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT NEGOTIABLE IN ALL EUROPEAN CITIES.

NATIONAL RAILWAY CONVENTION.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1867.

To Presidents, Superintendents, Chief-Engineers:

You are hereby invited to attend, or select a delegate representative to attend the adjourned Convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, May 8, 1867, at 12 M., in accordance with the circular and report of the Executive Committee.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.
I. H. STURGEON, Vice-President.

S. L. FREMONT, } Secretaries.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, }

T. C. CARTER,
L. J. FLEMING, } Executive Committee.
J. L. JEWETT,

NEW-YORK, APRIL 24, 1867.
OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND SAGINAW SOLAR SALT COMPANY, No. 546 Pearl-st.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election of Directors for the ensuing year.

ALZAMORA BUCK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES BONDS HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, BEARING SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY, FOR SALE BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 33 Wall-st.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

A GENTLEMAN WHO CONTROLS A large body of land ready for settlement wants to meet with capital, intelligence and industry to share in realizing hundreds of thousands, with little outlay. Address, at once, GERMANIA, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 30, 1867.

DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th May. Transfer books closed to that date.

JOHN R. KEARNY, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firme name of HALLETT & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of March last past.

G. G. HALLETT will continue the business at the same place, No. 23 Water-st., and is authorized to settle all affairs of the late firm.

GRANVILLE G. HALLETT,
ANNA LOTHROP.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. MONTAGUE M. HENDRICKS and Mr. MORTIMER HENDRICKS this day retire from the firm of HENDRICKS BROTHERS. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same name.

URIAH HENDRICKS,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS.

NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the firm name of GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and brokerage business.

WM. M. GIBSON,
WM. H. BEADLESTON.

OFFICE OF FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO., No 35 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1867.

GEORGE A OSGOOD, ESQ., BECOMES a partner in our house from this date.

FOWLER, OSGOOD & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID L. PIERCE, plaintiff, against LEONARD PIERCE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract. Com. not served. To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at City Hall in said City on the 20th day of April, A. D., 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 3 Pine-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-six hundred dollars, with interest on the sum of seventeen hundred dollars, from the 9th day of June, A. D., 1857, and interest on the further sum of three hundred dollars from the 29th day of October, 1857, and interest on the further sum of three hundred dollars from the 12th day of September, 1857, and interest on the further sum of three hundred dollars from the 14th day of November, 1858, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1867.

DAVIS, REYNOLDS & WYMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]

ap22-law6wM*.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—TWO WELL located plots in complete order, Nos. 9,838 and 9,921, Section No. 176, for sale. Address W. B., Post-office Box No. 555.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 249 Broadway,

Have just received their Spring importations of

PRINTED LINENS

AND

LINEN DRESS GOODS,

Which they offer at prices considerably lower than those of last season.

THE PATTERNS, which are all new and very pretty, have been printed for and are confined to us exclusively.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

NO. 249 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

5-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 37½.

TAMISI CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.

5-4 EUGENIE CLOTH, 75c. per yard, worth $1.

5-4 ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, $2 25 per yard, worth $3.

9-4 COLORADO CLOTH, $3 per dress, worth $14.

6-4 CRAPE CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $9.

5-4 VICTORIA POPLINS, $6 per dress, worth $9.

BLACK ALPACAS, 62½c. per yard, worth 87½c.

BLACK ALPACAS, 75c. per yard, worth $1.

FINEST FRENCH MUSLINS, 50c. per yard, worth 75c.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS in every shade, design and texture, below cost of importation.

5-4 PONGEE CLOTH, 75c. per yard, worth $1.

ENGLISH POPLINS, Silk Stripes and Checks, 31c. and 37½c. per yard—just half price.

RICH BLACK SILKS for every style of garment at a great sacrifice.

N. B.—An elegant stock of BONNETS at a great reduction, at

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

POSITIVELY GIVING GOODS AWAY AT LAST. 100 pieces of RICH SUMMER SILK, beautiful styles, 50c. per yard. Such a bargain has not been offered in our recollection.

Wholesale buyers invited to see them.

W. JACKSON, Importer.
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

CURTAIN MATERIALS

AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,

NEW STYLES,

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES IN

WALNUT AND GILT.

CHINTZES, DIMITIES, &c.,

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 859 BROADWAY,

between 11th and 12th sts.

AT GAYNOR'S,

No. 765 BROADWAY.

The largest and most elegant assortment of CORSETS AND SKIRTS

In the United States.

We have just received our SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

And our prices will be found EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

GAYNOR,

Importer and Manufacturer.

No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

No connection whatever with any other store.

MACKENZIE HAS OPENED THE MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SACQUES, JACKETS AND MANTILLAS

IN THIS CITY.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,

No. 2 Clinton-place,

EIGHTH-STREET,

One door from Broadway.

QUILTS, QUILTS, QUILTS, QUILTS, QUILTS.

The best selected stock and at the lowest prices, embracing every size and quality to be found in the market.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York, Opposite Earle's Hotel.

BEDDING! COMFORTABLES!

MATTRESSES, FEATHERS,

SPRING BEDS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, NAPKINS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, TOWELS, CRASH, SHEETING, SHIRTING, &c.

A large and well assort stock at exceedingly low prices.

Also,

IRON FURNITURE

On hand and made to order. As our stock embraces everything necessary to furnish either bed or table, purchasers for hotels, institutions, boarding-houses and families will find that time and money can be saved by giving our goods and prices a thorough examination.

Each article warranted as represented.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st., New-York, Opposite Earle's Hotel.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

BENNETT WILLIAMS,

NO. 477 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT COST,

AND LESS THAN COST,

2,500 yards EMBROIDERED AND MACHINE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.

1,500 yards VALENCIENNES LACES and INSERTIONS.

1,000 dozen HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 BLACK THREAD LACE VAILS.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 and upward.

VALENCIENNES LACES, sets $5 and $6, worth $10 and $12.

BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS at half price.

REAL POINT-POINT APPLIQUE AND CLUNY LACES, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.

BLACK THREAD APPLIQUES and DIAMOND LACES.

LLAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.

With a complete assortment of every other article in the trade.

AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

Ribbons by the carton!
Ribbons by the piece!
Ribbons by the yard!
Bonnet Silks and other materials cheap!
New French Flowers to-day.
Dress Trimmings, everything new.
Bonnet Crapes, desirable colors.
Cheapest Black and Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons in this City.
Silk Parasols, 62½c., $1, $1 25 each, and upwards.
Yankee Notions, Corsets and Skirts.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 the pair.

HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, PRICES DOWN.

Cheap Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c.
Fifty new styles in Linen Goods, Bargains.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We have piles of Straw Goods from auction, private sale and consignees; all ready to-day; the largest stock of Bonnets Bloomers Hats exhibited these five years. Prices below last week.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods: Cheapest in the City.
No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.
We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

KINZEY'S

ONLY STORE,

No. 645 BROADWAY,

REMOVED FROM EIGHTH AVENUE.

POPULAR TRADE. POPULAR PRICES.

500 CASES STRAW GOODS FROM AUCTION.

LADIES', MISSES' AND BOYS' HATS BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS. VELVETS, CRAPES AND SATINS. FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

3,000 PIECES DRESS TRIMMINGS. BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES. BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.

TWENTY SPLENDID KID GLOVES. $1.

LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES. 63c., 75c., $1.

BUTTONS IN EVERY STYLE.

BUGLE GIMPS AND FRINGES.

WM. KINZEY'S,

No. 645 BROADWAY,

SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 BROADWAY (opposite Astor-place.)

NOW OPEN,

Spring novelties for children, POPLIN and PIQUE SUITS, ROBES GABRIELLE, CLOAKS, CAPS, SLIPS, WAISTS, APRONS, BLANKETS, BIBS, SHOES, CORSETS, SPENCERS, &c., ready made and made to order. New style of SUN BONNETS.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

BROADWAY, (opposite Astor-place.)

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS, SPENCERS and SETS, GORED SKIRTS and UNDER-GARMENTS, large stock of EMBROIDERED YOKES, CHEMISE BANDS, &c., &c.

INITIALS and MONOGRAMS EMBROIDERED to ORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE LINEN and BEDCLOTHES. EMBROIDERIES, STAMPING and STAMPED GOODS.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.

$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.

The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Ruffings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n r 19th-st., east side.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

Plain and filled centres, of extra quality and in the newest patterns, just received and for sale at extremely attractive prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs, Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE SACQUES,

MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

AT RETAIL,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

SPRING NOVELTIES.

In the Ladies' and Children's furnishing department, BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANT'S WARDROBES, UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.

Ready made and made to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES!

Rich Paris Dress Silks, Fancy Colored and Black Silks, Silk Robes, &c., including every novelty of the season in Dress Silks and all the fashionable shades,

AT RETAIL,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AND UPHOLSTERY

MATERIALS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Shawls, Sets, Veils, Barbes, Parasol Covers, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Low Priced Embroideries and Laces in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.

Full assortment from Auction and per Steamer.

AT RETAIL

AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,

Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

beg to announce that in consequence of their new store not being completed, they continue to offer, until further notice,

AT THE REDUCED PRICES THEIR STOCK OF

CURTAIN GOODS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS,

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND WINDOW SHADES.

Parties desirous of purchasing any of the above goods will find it advantageous to examine their stock.

No. 389 Broadway.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AT RETAIL.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT,

No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

R. H. MACY,

SPRING TRADE,

NOW OPENING,

1,000 CASES STRAW GOODS,

LATEST SPRING STYLES AND SHAPES.

2,500 NEW STYLES PARASOLS.

A full assortment of best quality Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Velvets, Dress Trimmings in all the latest novelties, Buttons, Notions, French Flowers, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS'

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.:

14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY,

NOW OPENING,

1,000 dozen ladies', gent's and children's DESCHAMP'S PARIS KID GLOVES,

ALL SELECTED SPRING COLORS,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED

No. 66 14th-st. between 5th and 6th ave.,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.:

14th-st. and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have for sale at popular prices AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of Axminster, Moquette, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry

CARPETS,

by the yard, of the newest and latest designs, imported expressly for their retail trade.

Also,

Axbusson and Axminster Carpets with rich borders and medallion centres in one piece.

BROADWAY and TENTH-STREET.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF

READY MADE CLOTHING,

is now offered for sale

AT RETAIL,

REGARDLESS OF COST,

consisting of BUSINESS SUITS, FROCK COATS, SACKS, PANTS & VESTS, SPRING OVERCOATS, &c.

BUSINESS COATS	$3 00 to $30
PANTS	$3 00 to $10
VESTS	$1 50 to $5

At 100 and 102 Reade-street.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

AT VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, AT

GEO. HUNTER & CO.'S

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 290 and 292 BOWERY.

SPRING OVERCOATS, $6, $10, $12 and $15.

BUSINESS SUITS, $14, $16, $18, $20 and $30.

PANTS, $2, $4, $5, $6 and $8.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

IN A SUPERIOR MANNER.

Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery,

Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

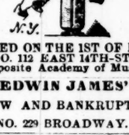
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.

A. MORTON.

SCHULTZ & WARKER



REMOVED ON THE 1ST OF MAY TO NO. 112 EAST 14TH-ST., Opposite Academy of Music.

EDWIN JAMES'

GENERAL LAW AND BANKRUPTCY OFFICES,

NO. 229 BROADWAY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,

Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors will be held at the rooms on MONDAY EVENING, 6th inst., between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock.

L. BOLTON BANGS,
Recording Secretary.

THE MASTER MASONS AND PLASTERERS of New-York are invited to attend a meeting at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., on TUESDAY, 7th inst., at 8 P. M.

J. T. CONOVER, Chairman.
WM. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Stated meeting at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, MONDAY EVENING, May 6, at 8 o'clock.

SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, M. D. President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D. Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned has removed his real estate office from Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. to the first floor of No. 10 Pine-st., where he will be happy to see all his friends and all parties wishing to purchase or sell real estate, or make or obtain loans.

S. W. BENEDICT.

FOR SALE—LEASEHOLD LOT, ON 45TH-ST., 20 years and 6 months, lease from May 1, 1867, from Columbia College. One lot, north side 49th-st., 250 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100, with three renewals of 21 years each. Inquire at No. 144 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN-STONE FRONT houses on 45th-st., 100 feet west of 8th-av., south side, nearly completed, built in the best manner; price $17,500. Apply to WM. BEDELL, on the premises, or at No. 177 West 33d-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE.....Lemarie.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....Bocande.....SATURDAY, June 15
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....SATURDAY, June 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
TAMPICO.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, June 8
VERA CRUZ.....Hilliard.....SATURDAY, June 22
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 8.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 15.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 22.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 5.
BOOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 12.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
MALTA.....May 8
PALMYRA.....May 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 89 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 11
CITY OF LIMERICK.....WEDNESDAY.....May 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 18
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....May 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....June 1
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....115 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....125 | Steerage to Paris.....45
Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner..Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $150 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)

Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
DENMARK, Thomson.....SATURDAY, May 11
CERN, Uttting.....SATURDAY, May 18
ENGLAND, Grace.....SATURDAY, May 25
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis.....SATURDAY, June 1
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. Archer.
MEDWAY, Capt. Harris.
FROM NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP,
4th May, 25th May, 15th June, 6th July, 27th July, 17th August, &c., taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90
Steerage.....30
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....90
Steerage.....40
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, May 11.
ATLANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, June 8.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, June 22.
The new and elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, May 11.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LONDON AND BREST.
The new and elegant British iron steamship
WILLIAM PENN, 3,000 tons,
Edwin Billinge, Commander,
having unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River,
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 M.
For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
COLUMBIA, Carnaghan, SATURDAY, May 11.
CALEDONIA, MacDonald, SATURDAY, May 18.
BRITANNIA, Laird, SATURDAY, May 25.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.
CIRCULAR NOTES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
MORRO CASTLE.....Adams.....THURSDAY, May 9
EAGLE.....Greene.....THURSDAY, May 16
COLUMBIA.....Barton.....THURSDAY, May 23
For freight or passage apply to
G. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 18 | SATURDAY.....June 15
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROSWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, No. 1 Bowling-green

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
NORTHERN LIGHT
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, May 18, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $3.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. Hoyer.....June 1
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Jones.....June 15
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
$80. $100. $130. GOLD,
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE, TUESDAY, May 28,
taking first-class passengers only.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Sebastopol, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliaris, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 150) must be made to the Committee through C. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 26th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $263 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 69 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR HONG KONG—CHINA.
The first-class steamship FUNG SHUEY,
J. B. Ellsworth, Master,
Via St. Thomas, Rio de Janeiro, Mauritius and Singapore, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Cedar-st., corner West.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 7.—CONSUL, QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Oaverly.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapidge.
MAY 17.—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Watkins.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO to save San Francisco Bay's fortnightly Kanagawa via Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
CHANGE OF PIER.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. Lockwood, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Cabin passage reduced. The steamship QUAKER CITY, or one of the other popular steamships of the line will be dispatched *every Saturday* from Pier No. 14, E. R., foot of Wall-st., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all points in the South and Southwest, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad and with steamer DICTATOR for Florida. Freight received during all working hours.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, May 9,
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, May 16,
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River, connecting with steamboats sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Saturday, May 11.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Saturday, May 18.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—Every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships
LEO, H. C. Dearborn, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 7.
VIRGO, E. M. Bulkley, Commander, sails TUESDAY, May 14.
Connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE Capt. Bowen, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. Alexander, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 137 Greenwich-st., corner of Day-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. King,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. Blakeman,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 113 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Isaac Crowell,
will leave on ——, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. Sampson, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROSWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN Capt. W. B. EATON, will leave pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 11.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.
The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving pier No. 36 North River, on FRIDAY, May 10, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have an excursion on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, to Dudley's Grove. We ask the public patronage on this occasion, as Congress has done nothing for them by way of pension or otherwise. Tickets will be ready Tuesday, May 7, 67.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
Col. A. Dally, Secretary.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—Barge ANNA, steamboat GEORGET. OLYPHANT, CROSSETT'S GROVE and others, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., near Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

BOX FOR GARDEN EDGING.—A LARGE quantity of box for sale cheap, if taken from the garden of the subscriber before the middle of May. WM. SWART, Flushing, L. I. Inquire of P. A. VAN BERGEN or R. C. EMBREE, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 3 Pine-st.
EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS, BULKHEADS, WATER RIGHTS, &c.,
PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. GERTRUDE CUTTING.

The undersigned, EXECUTOR, &c., in order TO SETTLE THE ESTATE, will offer at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 6, and on the following days, about 250 LOTS, fronting on 40th, 41st, 42d and 43d sts., between the 3d-av. and East River; also lots on the 2d and 1st avs., between 39th and 44th sts.; also the entire BLOCKS of land between 1st-av. and the East River from 39th to 42d sts., with the BULKHEADS, water rights, &c. The depth of water is ample to float the largest ships at any stage of tide. The lots between the 1st-av. and the East River are well adapted to COMMERCIAL and BUSINESS purposes. The elevation of the grades established between 2d and 1st avs., and between 40th and 43d sts., admits of the most thorough sewerage, insures pure air free from noxious gases, and renders this part of the property very desirable for agreeable residences. The lots on the 2d-av. are suitable for dwellings, stores, shops, &c. Further particulars will be announced at the sale. Maps will be ready four days before the sale at the office of the Auctioneers. TERMS, 10 per cent. at the time of purchase, and auctioneer's charge of $20 per lot; 15 per cent. on 1st June next, when deeds will be delivered; 75 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage, containing the usual interest and other clauses, for three years, with interest at 7 per cent., payable half yearly.
WALTER L. CUTTING, Executor, &c., 70 Beaver-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF 34 VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the Trustees of the New-York Hotel Company:
VERY VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK, 5TH, MADISON AVs., AND 59TH AND 60TH ST. LOTS.
Peremptory sale of the plot of ground on which the new hotel was to be erected, at the 5th-av. entrance of the Central Park, and fronting the same. Each lot will be put on separately, with the usual privileges of adjoining lots, and sold to close liabilities. There is no property in New-York so well located as regards present and future value. The lots fronting 5th-av. are eminently calculated for the highest class residences, or for a fashionable hotel. The street and avenue lots so near the Park will always be most desirable residences. The whole block will be restricted against nuisances, according to the Central Park Hill restrictions. No private stables will be allowed to be built within twenty-five feet of the front of any street lots, and none on the avenues, and all public stables will be prohibited. The lots on the west and south, on the 59th-av., are held by first-class parties. The view at the entrance of the Park is one of the most interesting and beautiful. The contemplated architectural improvements will highly enhance the beauty of the location.
Maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 10, 1867, at 11 o'clock, at No. 26 Lafayette-place, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part:
DRAWING-ROOM—Oak extension table, oak buffet mirror back, oak side and card tables, oak dining chairs in leather, arm chairs, bronze statuette, marble clock, china and glassware, &c.
LIBRARY—Black walnut library table in leather, library chairs, revolving chair, Brussels carpet.
PARLOR—Chickering piano, 7 octave, piano stool, rosewood etagere, mirror back, rosewood centre and side tables, marble tops, inlaid chess table, rosewood parlor suites in crimson damask, sofas, tete-a-tete, side and arm chairs, &c., velvet carpets, ebony and gilt cabinets, large pier and side mirrors. Also, several fine oil paintings.
BED-CHAMBERS—Black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, card tables, chairs, wardrobe commodes, beds and mattresses, paillasses, feather beds and pillows, damask curtains, engravings, velvet and Brussels carpets, &c.
KITCHEN—Large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.
The furniture can be seen the day previous to the sale, by permit, which can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

SALE OF POWDER.
Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, }
Washington City, April 22, 1867. }
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., at noon on THURSDAY the 9th day of May, 1867, fifteen hundred (1,500) barrels of powder, composed of rifle, cannon, musket and ordinary common powder, and eighteen hundred (1,800) pounds compressed powder.
These powders will be sold by sample and in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms: one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
Deputy Quartermaster-General's Office, }
Baltimore, April 25, 1867. }
Will be sold at public auction at the Port of Baltimore, Davis' Wharf, in Baltimore on THURSDAY, at 12 M., May 16, 1867, the light-draft side-wheel Steamer COSMOPOLITAN,
of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; cylinder 56 inches, and 11 feet stroke; draft, 8 feet.
Terms—Cash in Government Funds on day of sale.
Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 18 South Charles-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Thomas B. Pitman, Administrator:
105 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad Co., $100 each.
$10,000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of Western Railroad Co. 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each.
27 shares Washington Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
67 shares National Fire Ins. Co., $37 50 each.
100 shares Hanover Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
150 shares Bowery Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
80 shares Home Ins. Co., $100 each.
105 shares Lamar Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
80 shares Republic Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.

Of lots on 92d and 93d sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Peter Rice, deceased:
92D-ST.—Four lots, situate on the north side of 92d-st., 150 feet west of 9th-av, each 25x100 feet 8 inches.
93D-ST.—Five lots, situate on the south side of 93d-st., 150 feet west of 9th-av., each 25x100 feet 8 inches.

Edward M. Brown, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 6, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
4,412 boxes fresh Sorrento oranges.
100 boxes fresh Sorrento lemons.
Cargo brig *Domenico*, from Naples.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 7,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Garden-st., between Jefferson and Stanton, Brooklyn.
Rosewood parlor suite, centre tables, etageres, pier mirrors, walnut and mahogany marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, Brussels and three-ply carpets, &c.

George Cook, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY, May 7, at No. 86 Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock, genteel furniture, including parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suits, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloth, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, }
Washington City, April 26, 1867. }
SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy-yard, New-York, a very large lot of articles of ordnance, comprising cannon, swords, pistols, rifles, gun-carriages, powder, shot and shell.
These articles will be sold in lots.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time they must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
Persons desiring to bid can obtain printed lists on application to the Inspector of Ordnance.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS
ON 57TH AV., 56TH AND 57TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
5TH-AV.—Two lots on the west side, 25 feet 5 inches north of 56th-st., each 25 by 100 feet.
57TH-AV.—Two lots on the east side, 50 feet 5 inches south of 58th-st., each 25 by 100 feet, opposite the Park.
56TH-ST.—Two lots on the north side, 100 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
57TH-ST.—Three lots on the north side, 225 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.5.
57TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, 125 feet east of Madison-av., each 25x100.5.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 217 AND 219 CHRYSTIE-ST., AND LOT CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 79TH-ST., AND 3D-AV. AND 80TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
CHRYSTIE-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots, situate on the westerly side of Chrystie-st. between Stanton and Houston sts., Nos. 217 and 219. The houses have modern improvements; gas, Croton water, bath, two ranges in each house, and all in good order.
FOURTH-AV.—One lot situate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 79th-st.
THIRD-AV.—One lot situate on the southeast corner of 3d-av. and 80th-st.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on MONDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, elegantly carved black walnut Pyrmpton bedstead, Axminster, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, pier mirrors, parlor suites, buffets, etageres, dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, comprising a very large assortment. See catalogues.

THE BOSTON WATER POWER COMPANY will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, May 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange,
1,200,000 FEET OF LAND
On Columbus and Huntington-av., Westchester Park, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, Newton, Pembroke, Brookline, Canton, Dartmouth, Stanhope, St. James, Exeter and Marlborough sts. Terms and conditions made known one week before the sale. By order of the Directors.
N. MATHEWS, President.
G. T. W. BRAMAN, Treasurer.

J. Cole, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS,
IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE GRAND PLAZA AT THE PARK ENTRANCE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, 13 very choice Prospect Park Building Lots, situate on 8th-av., Carroll and President sts. Maps, &c., are now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

Wm. H. Miller, Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, May 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway,
VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.
8TH-AV.—West side—The entire front between Macomb and 1st sts., 8 lots, 25x247 each.
MACOMB-ST.—South side, and 1st-st., north side, in rear of above—7 lots, 25x100 each.
7TH-AV.—Northwest corner of Macomb-st.—6 lots, 25x100 each.
MACOMB-ST.—North side, in rear of above—6 lots, 25x150 each.
These lots are very choice and desirable, being close to the grand entrance to the Park.
MIDDLE-ST.—(Paved) north side 199.7 feet east of 5th-av.—Beautiful two-story and French attic frame house and 6 lots, 40x36, 11 rooms, 5 marble mantels, vestibule door, numerous closets and pantries, large cellar; gaspipes throughout; drain laid to street; house built by day's work, in very best manner; has three air-tight coverings, tin roof and observatory. Immediate possession. Fifty per cent. can remain on mortgage.
8TH-ST.—North side, 122.10½ feet east of 6th-av.—5 lots.
6TH-ST.—South side, 97.10 feet west of 6th-av.—14 lots, surrounded by good improvements.
ATLANTI

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR NEWTON, Baker County, Ga., Saturday, April 27, 1867.

The rapid and considerable decline in cotton, and the equally rapid and considerable advance in breadstuffs which have taken place during the past fortnight, have caused no little alarm and anxiety among agriculturists. The poor Luxemburgers, who are said to be the innocent cause of the war panic, are anathematized by many who, until now, were unaware of the existence of the Grand Duchy, and who would now very willingly settle the difficulty if they could by translating the "flat Dutchmen" and their "cabbage-patch" to a climate of more than tropical heat. "Just think, Sir, that we should have to pay $2 a bushel for corn to feed our hands and stock, to make cotton to sell at fifteen or sixteen cents a pound, all because NAPOLEON and old *Proosia* choose to fight about a few —— Dutchmen." This may not be a very just or comprehensive view of the Luxemburg question, but it would puzzle BISMARCK or M. ROUHER, or even M. THIERS to produce a different impression concerning it so long as the material facts of corn at nearly $2 per bushel, and cotton at 18 cents per pound remain unchanged.

The work of planting the crop may be now said to be complete. Both corn and cotton look healthy and promising, and are now undergoing the first process of cultivation for which the weather has been most favorable. As I travel I still observe a diminution of about a third in the area in cultivation as compared with last year—an increase of the proportion of land planted in corn, and a corresponding decrease of that planted in cotton. Had the "Dutch muss" occurred sooner, corn would have taken the place of cotton to a much wider extent.

In some localities the laboring force has been decreased fully one-half since last year by the emigration of freedmen to the West, and where such is the case there is, of course, a corresponding decrease in the amount of land in cultivation. The average decrease of all this section is, I think, about a third; but I still adhere to the prediction that, owing to the improvement in the diligence and industry of the laborers and in the mode of tillage, the result will be equal to, if not greater than that of 1866. I never saw men more earnest, more bent on success than the planters in the country I have traversed. They talk and dream of nothing but their crops, and seem to feel as little interest in State or national politics as in the diplomatic imbroglios between the King of Abyssinia and Queen VICTORIA. The most impassioned leader of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* or the Griffin *Star* does not attract half as much attention as an article in an agricultural paper on the "mode of applying guano," and the latest stump speech of Senator WILSON or Mr. HUSNICUTT is left unread if the same mail brings a description of a new "sulky plow" or an "expanding cultivator," whereby one man and horse can do the work of six.

The negroes, even the most intelligent of them, have a great aversion to these improved machines, not because they diminish the necessity for a number of hands, but because they have no faith in their efficacy. Their infidelity in the advantages of deep plowing is perfectly conscientious, and they regard the newest inventions of BAINLY, MORSE and AVERY as so many engines for "killing the land." Neither can they be persuaded that the application of fertilizers at the rate of 200 or 250 lbs. to the acre can "do any good." The sprinkling seems so thin, and the trouble of applying the manure so great, particularly if the day is windy, and it is therefore necessary to bend the back very much to strew the manure in the row, they cannot be made to understand that the game is worth the candle; and the consequence is, unless the employer or his manager gives his personal attention to the application of the fertilizers, they are not applied at all, and at the end of the year the poor manufacturers will be denounced as imposters, and their compositions declared worthless. Considering the impoverished condition of the farmers, the amount expended in artificial manures this year has been immense. In Hancock County alone I am informed that $40,000 worth of Peruvian guano has been used this year, besides a very large amount of the phosphates—salt, plaster, &c. Even here, where the land is much more productive, fertilizers have been used to an unusually great extent, although "book farming" is not nearly as popular as in some of the midland counties, where practice and necessity have fully demonstrated the infallible advantages of science.

Great complaints are made of the illegality of the railroad companies in their exorbitant rates of freight which they charge on fertilizers and farming implements. As the result of the use of these articles must be an increase of produce which these companies will convey to market, it would seem that they might afford to be liberal and reduce their freights from self interest, even if as regards philanthropy they are like all corporations—soulless. The large sums in ready money which were needed to purchase these improvements and pay the railroad charges, have prevented hundreds who wished to use them from doing so, their strong boxes being empty, the cotton all gone, and the banks unwilling or unable to lend even the smallest sum. There are a number of cotton speculators who bought cotton last Winter and who held it for a rise, who will "go to the wall" before many days unless BISMARCK and NAPOLEON arrange their difficulties. There are many also who made advances on cotton when it commanded 80 cents per pound, (tax paid,) and who only reserved a margin of four or five cents a pound, who will be utterly ruined unless things change for the better and that speedily. The National Banks have very generally assisted these cotton operators, and are now striving with what little funds they possess to carry them through. They would have done better, and, as the event has proved, more wisely, had they employed their means in aiding the farmers who could have given them the best security, and would thus have been enabled to improve their farms and increase their production.

I cannot imagine an investment of capital which would be more beneficial to lender and borrower, or more safe for the former, than could be made by loans to the agricultural community of this State, where the local laws give the lender a first lien, after Federal and State taxes, upon the crop and stock. But though this is undeniably true, it is equally true that out of the number whom I know who have endeavored to borrow small sums to carry on their farms, offering abundant security, not one has succeeded. The uncertainty arising from the political condition was universally alleged as the cause of refusal.

There is absolutely now no money in the country. Men who own thousands of acres of land, and who will, Providence willing, raise this year hundreds of bales of cotton and thousands of bushels of corn, could not at this moment beg, borrow or steal a hundred dollars, and must wait until the Fall before they renew their acquaintance with the national currency. All accounts from the towns and cities represent trade as virtually dead from lack of purchasers. The shelves and counters of the dry goods stores are filled with the most tempting muslins, barèges and organdies of the "newest style;" but the buyers of old times, who used to "buy a large bill of goods" for their families, now hurry by without even a nod of recognition, and return with their wagons empty, having failed to soften the heart of the provision dealers and grocers so far as to let them have a few pounds of meat, coffee and sugar until they "make the crop." I have heard many of these appeals made by men who are unused to supplication, and to men who would have been glad to grant the accommodation if they could, and often have I heard the expression: "My God! I do not know what I shall do," despairingly uttered when the negotiation failed, and it was found that the most modest loan was impossible.

I am entirely out of the reach of politics; but the disposition to acquiesce in the military government and the requirements of the Sherman Bill is almost general among those whom I meet. People d—n JOE BROWN with considerable warmth and earnestness, because they know him to be "the meanest kind of a white man," and give the Radicals an occasional blessing which is not always orthodox, but they are resolved to register and "do the best they can" to put an end to the present state of things.

I am informed from a credible source that the reported angry controversy between Gov. JENKINS and Gen. POPE, which was said to have taken place on the arrival of the Governor at Atlanta from Washington, is entirely unfounded, and that the relations between the Governor and General are of the most harmonious character. Their published letters give the explanation of the report, and beyond what appears there, there was no difficulty. A little patience, forbearance, and good-will now will go far to smooth the road to a speedy settlement of the question.

QUONDAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE JOB.

Comparative Cost of the One in Brooklyn and the One in the Park—Half a Million for the First, Six Millions for the Second.

One of the most interesting and suggestive items in the tax levy recently spread before our readers was one authorizing the raising of a milllion of dollars for the construction of the County Court-house—the magnificent marble edifice at the upper end of the City Hall Park. The Legislature, in a sudden fit of economy, cut the amount to a beggarly $800,000, thus depriving the payees of the county of an inestimable privilege. The query has been propounded several times; "When will the New Court-house be completed?" This no one knows, no one can approximately prophecy; but we are pleased to inform the public that behind that high and ornamental fence there is a vast amount of constructive larceny at work; in other words, the "construction" is undoubtedly in progress.

The present Mayor of Brooklyn, Hon. SAMUEL BOOTH, was some years since a member of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, and while in that office was mainly instrumental in providing for that county the superb building on Joralemon, Fulton and Livingston streets, now used by all the county officers, the several branches of the Supreme, Superior and lower Courts, and numerous Commissioners of public works. The Court-house was built during the darkest period of the rebellion, when labor and material were at the highest prices, and everything conspired to increase its cost. Nevertheless it was carefully and with all reasonable expedition put up and placed at the service of the people at the outside cost of $549,636 43, *land included*. Justly proud of this achievement, the Supervisors of the county caused a paper to be prepared and published in pamphlet form, showing in detail the plans, estimates contracts and final cost of the enterprise, which were circulated by thousands among the astonished and delighted tax-payers of the county.

The larger items are as follows:

For land—140 feet on Joralemon-street, 140 feet on Fulton-street, extending back 351 feet to Livingston-street—in the heart and most valuable part of the city	$70,000 00
Mason work	94,010 00
Marble work	73,853 00
Architectural iron-work	114,622 27
Granite work	17,139 16
Carpent r work	30,574 24
Heating and ventilating apparatus	17,105 93
Flagging, curbing and paving	14,051 40
Railings, cases, &c	32,278 00
Wood work and iresoing	9,638 00
Gas-fixtures	9,910 50
Desks and furniture	12,641 00
Carpets, matting, &c	12,904 15
Architects	15,180 07

These and smaller items swell the gross cost of the building, including some $80,000 extra award to contractors and the $70,000 paid for the land, to the meagre sum of $549,636 43 for one of the finest buildings in the country, certainly the best County Court-house of which we have any information. The contracts and specifications show that the very best material was used, at a time when everything was exorbitantly high, and the workmen were driven up to their bent, when time and labor were to a large extent in the control of the laborer, when capital was forced to consult the convenience of that which in other days it absolutely directed.

ANOTHER STORY.

In marked contrast with the modest Kings County pamphlet, (paper covered,) that gives the details alluded to above, is a superbly morocco-bound book, gilt-edged, and gorgeous in crimson and gold, open before us, in which are printed a few of the particulars concerning the New-York County Court-house. No better illustration of the marked contrast between the one and the other could be asked than is afforded by these two books. The one is a simple, straightforward, business narrative of a contract made and fulfilled—the other, a long confused account of interminable legal squabbles, personal fights, criminalities and recriminations between Mayor OPDYKE and the Board of Supervisors, with an occasional interference of the hired counsel on either side, and a long long list of "appropriations" and expenditures, mounting into millions, but affording no satisfactory information of the present status or the probable future. Briefly, the story is this: A great many years ago, when the City was younger and its needs much less than now, there was a modest structure in the Park which served as a Court-house. Fire leveled it to the ground, burning up a valuable library and destroying other desirable property. Courts and Judges thenceforth were cramped for room. Complaints of "no room" were frequent, and it became an absolute necessity to provide for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the county officers, Courts, &c. The Legislature, ever ready to help us spend our surplus cash, granted in 1858 power to the Supervisors to appoint commissioners who should purchase the necessary grounds and make contracts for the erection of a new City Hall. The commissioners were appointed, Messrs. WILSON G. HUNT, J. B. CORLIES and JAMES SALMON being the men, and went to work. They did not do much at first. The ground was bought from the City in 1861 for about $450,000, but almost immediately a question was raised as to the right of the county to expend money for the erection of a City Hall. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD was then Mayor of the City, and his "single eye for the public good" was fixed on the work. He probably saw its magnitude and its possibilities as a political mine, and concluded he could work it as well as any other man. At all events, the troubles were various and multiform. Courts were appealed to, the newspapers took up the matter, and the "building bone" was regarded as one of the fat things of earth. The old Commissioners kept in until April, 1862, Mayor OPDYKE and they having a grand and lofty exhibition of official strife for a long while, he contending that the decease or resignation of Mr. SALMON made the actions of the Board illegal and incomplete, so that he could not sign the warrants for the money. Mr. OPDYKE notified the Supervisors on the 22d of April, 1862, that Mr. SALMON had resigned, and that he had appointed TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL to fill the vacancy. The Supervisors took no particular notice of the communication, and the Mayor waxed exceedingly wroth.

When next the Supervisors voted money to the Commissioners Mr. OPDYKE refused to approve the resolution, on the ground that the vacancy must first be filled. The Mayor was firm, the Supervisors were obstinate and the Commissioners were very short. This dead-lock continued all the Summer and Fall, and on the 11th December the Supervisors resolved, in consequence of the continued opposition of the Mayor, to take the matter out of the hands of the Commissioners altogether and delegate it to a select committee of themselves. This naturally riled Mr. OPDYKE's tenderest emotion, and he sent back the preamble and resolution, with a scorching rebuke, which so excited Supervisor TWEED that he moved, in five distinct resolutions, that the preceding determination of the Board be carried out "notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor;" the Board agreed with him, and Messrs. BRIGGS, TWEED, STEWART and SHOOK were appointed a special committee on the new Court-house. The Supervisors then made sundry appropriations for the payment of bills, all of which the Mayor vetoed, and all of which were readopted, notwithstanding the objections of his Honor the Mayor.

The lawyers generally agreed that the Supervisors were in the right, and that they were the very parties authorized to proceed with the construction. Nothing was said about the *completion*, and it is very evident that as yet there is no thought of any such conclusion.

The expenditures to May 1, 1867, are as follows:

1862—For land	$450,000 00
1862—For surveys, &c	436 67
1863—For construction	441,826 33
1864—For construction	551,672 62
1865—For construction	349,734 07
1866—For construction	448,889 74
1866—For construction	38,025 51
1867—For construction to May 1	51,550 19
Total	$2,776,506 10
1867—Construction appropriation	800,000 00
Total	$3,576,506 10

The expenditure of $3,500,000 has thus far produced a great deal of quarreling, fighting, grumbling, wondering and *construction*; but as yet, with the exception of one poor little corner set apart for the Court of Appeals, there is no more of a County Court-house than there was in 1858, when the original appropriation of $250,000 was made.

Mayor OPDYKE and Mayor GUNTHER were of the opinion long ago that the loose screws about the building were quite sufficient to outfit a hardware-store. The latter indicated three years ago, in his message, that the iron contract was a "gross fraud;" but we have yet to hear of its check. The completion of the building is a matter of time and money, and a great deal of both. When superintendents and architects are paid for work by commissions on the expenditures, enough each year to make a man rich, it is not in human (New-York) nature, be they never so honest, to look closely into details. The Legislature is always generous, the individual taxpayers are powerless, the marble quarry is extensive, and the iron mine deep. The bills for iron and marble alone run far into the hundreds of thousands, and there is no prospect of their ending.

After the "construction" is done the finishing will begin, and none can tell how great an appropriation will be needed to furnish with desks, railings, carpets, furniture and gas apparatus, heating apparatus and water apparatus, this enormous building. Let the contractors live in hope of a blessed immortality. Their names can never die, and their contracts can be handed down to remotest generations.

A simple problem presents itself: If a county court-house costs $3,576,506 10 when there is no probability of its completion, what will it cost in years to come, when it is "almost done" and the finishing begins? Two years ago the Superintendent thought it would possibly be completed in eighteen months, and we gave him two years—the time is past, but the Court-house is not perceptibly changed. We give it two years more and a million each year, in all sincerity, and believe that not one month sooner will it be absolutely out of the hands of the contractors, who will be satisfied with not one cent less than $6,000,000 for the job.

The Anniversaries.

The following is a complete list of the May Anniversaries so far as announced;

MONDAY, MAY 6.

American Missionary Association—Cooper Institute, 3 P. M.

American Seamen's Friend Society — Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

Union Theological Seminary—Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

American Anti-Slavery Society — Steinway Hall, 10:30 A. M.

New-York Sunday-school Union—Anniversary exercises of schools of various churches in the afternoon.

New-York Sunday-school Union—Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, 7:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

American Tract Society—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

American Tract Society of Boston—Steinway Hall, 3 P. M.

American Home Missionary Society—Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

National Temperance Society—Cooper Institute, 7:30 P. M.

Five Points House of Industry—Chapel of the Institution, 2 P. M. Also on Thursday.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

American Bible Society—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

American Congregational Union—Brooklyn Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M. Business meeting, 3 P. M.

American Equal Rights Association—Church of the Puritans, 10 A. M.

Institution for Deaf and Dumb—Steinway Hall, at 4 P. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 10.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—Steinway Hall, 10 A. M.

Institution for the Blind—Steinway Hall, 3 P. M.

New-York City Mission—Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers—Brooklyn Academy of Music, 7:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, MAY 11.

Howard Mission, &c.—Steinway Hall, 7:30 P. M.

The Baptist anniversaries will be held in Chicago on the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of this month.

The Old and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies meet on the 16th inst.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of ROBERT ROLSTON, who died from injuries received by a fall down a flight of basement steps at No. 466 West Twenty-sixth-street, on Friday night while intoxicated. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, but censured the steps. Deceased was 36 years of age, a native of Ireland, and leaves a large family.

DROWNING CASE.—At about 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a sailboat containing four men was capsized in the East River at the foot of Eighty-eighth-street, and one of the party named MICHAEL SHELLY was drowned. The other three, CORNELIUS and JAMES KREGAN, (brothers,) and JAMES CRAIG, were rescued in an exhausted condition and taken to their homes, in this city. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the remains of the deceased to-day.

THE EXCISE LAW.—There were forty-eight arrests yesterday in this City under the Excise Law, of which 21 were for drunkeness; disorderly, 22; violations of Excise Law, 5. In Brooklyn, 8 arrests were made for intoxication, 9 for disorderly conduct, and 2 for violation of Excise Law.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a German woman named BARBARA PLOTZ slipped from the platform of an Eighth-avenue car, near the corner of Thirty-fourth-street, and sustained severe injuries. She was taken home by the Police.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—The open-air religious meetings, inaugurated some years since on Fort Greene, were revived on Sunday last, and will be continued during the present season. The services are conducted by ministers of different denominations. The attendance yesterday was quite large.... HEZEKIAH SEAMAN, aged 12 years, and his brother, JOHN SEAMAN, aged 13 years, (colored,) were sent to the House of Refuge on Saturday by Justice CORNWELL, on the complaint of their father, who charged them with stealing some money....A little girl named MARY EAGAN, aged 7 years, was accidentally run over in Front-street by a pedler's wagon on Saturday. She sustained a fracture of one arm. Her parents reside at No. 212 Front-street....An insane man was found in Fulton-avenue on Saturday last. He could give no information as to his name or residence. Officer BRENNAN took him to the Station-house, where he is detained....The total number of arrests made by the Police last week was 465, mostly for small offences.

LOST BOY.—On Thursday last the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct found; a very interesting boy, who could not tell the residence of his parents, and he is still at the Fourth-street Station-house. He is of German parentage, about nine years of age, and says his father lives at No. 272, but don't know the name of the city or street. He also says his name is RICHARD. The boy will be sent to the Almshouse if not called for.

CORNER LOAFERS.—MICHAEL QUIRK, (rendered notorious by his mock-marriage with EFFIE GRIFFIN,) JOHN CONGDON and EDWARD MATHER, all under 21 years of age, were last night arrested by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct for loafing at the corner of North Seventh and Fifth streets, E. D., obstructing the sidewalks, &c. They were locked up to await trial this morning.

SEVERE ACCIDENT.—At about 9 o'clock last night a man named JOHN MCCONNIL, in attempting to jump off a city railroad car in Flatbush-avenue, near its junction with Fulton-street, fell and severely injured his back. Dr. COCHRAN, after attending him, ordered his removal to the Long Island College Hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN JERSEY CITY—ONLY ONE ARREST FOR VIOLATION.—The order of the Police Commissioners of Jersey City requiring the closing up of all liquor places on the Sabbath was carried into effect yesterday. To all appearances the liquor-dealers, in accordance with the resolution passed at their meeting last week, carried out the letter of the law by putting up their shutters and keeping their doors locked, except, perhaps, in a few instances, where rear doors were kept open for the accommodation of regular customers. The result was one of the most quiet and orderly days that has been known for many years. Quite a number of New-Yorkers, who were not aware of the new order of things, came over to get their bitters, but their stay was short. The entire Police force was on duty during the day. About 4 P. M. Add DOYLE arrested CHAS. ZECHAU, proprietor of the lager-beer saloon No. 164 Newark-avenue, charged with violating the law by selling beer in an upper room of his house. He gave bail to appear before the Recorder. CHARLES BAKER, of No. 207 Varick-street, who was in the house at the time, was also arrested and held to appear as a witness. Only one arrest was made during the day for intoxication.

ASSAULTING A SUPPOSED SPY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as a man named MICHAEL WALSH, of No. 177 Warren-street, Jersey City, was passing a grog-shop at No. 209 Greene-street, the proprietor, MICHAEL MCGRATH, as is alleged, rushed out and charged him with being a temperance spy, coming around to see if he was selling liquor, so as to complain of him, and at the same time MCGRATH assaulted, beat and kicked him in the abdomen. Upon affidavit of the above facts being made before Justice QUAIFE, a warrant was issued for the arrest of MCGRATH, but the latter had made his escape.

DESCENT UPON GAMBLERS.—About 9:30 o'clock last evening a squad of police made a descent upon a boarding-house in Warren-street, Jersey City, two doors from Engine-house No. 3, and arrested four young men whom they found in the act of gambling. Clubs being trumps, the officers swept the deck, but the stake was a light one. The prisoners, who were locked up, gave their names as WM. CONNER, MICHAEL WATSON, EDWARD WOOD and THOMAS GREEN.

INSULTING A LADY.—About 8 o'clock last evening, Officer MAHON, of the Jersey City Police, arrested PATRICK DAGAN, of Brooklyn, on a charge of being drunk and grossly insulting a lady in one of the Hudson City cars. The husband of the lady was only prevented from inflicting summary punishment upon the fellow by the interference of the officer, who happened to be on the front of the car at the time.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The term of the Seminary which closed a few days ago, it is stated by a correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser*, was of more than usual interest, on account of the great revival of the missionary spirit. Rev. Dr. SNODGRASS, of Goshen, N. Y., and Rev. Dr. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, were the Committee of Examination. Dr. SNODGRASS delivered the valedictory address to the Senior Class. Forty-three were present and received diplomas. Afterward, instead of the usual order, an adjournment was made to Langdome Hall; the Seniors spread their diplomas on the green lawn near the chapel, in the rear of the old Seminary, joined hands in a circle, sang the well-known hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds," and took leave of each other. In the midst of the scene Dr. HODGE unexpectedly walked over, parted two of the Seniors, and joining the circle, pronounced on the class the Apostolic benediction; and the entire class, standing with uncovered heads for the last time before their final dispersion, were entirely overcome at this unlooked for manifestation of interest and regard on the part of their venerated Senior Professor.

PREJUDICE AGAINST SCHOOLMASTERS IN BOSTON.—Unruly boys in East Boston are giving their teachers considerable trouble. Some of them, it is said, have combined to set their instructors at defiance, being well aware that there is a growing prejudice in the community against them. A few days since one of a gang, who had been very troublesome, when brought up for correction res sted. The master, admonished by the recent case in the Dwight School, gave the boy home; but the scamp on his way tore the skin of his face, and presented himself to his parents covered with blood and his clothes partly torn. The indignant father brought the boy to the Police Station, breathing legal vengeance against the barbarous master; but a little investigation revealed the fact that the master had not punished him at all, and that the young rogue had punished himself.—*Boston Traveller.*

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 4.

FLOUR is in good demand, but the market is unchanged. WHEAT—The market is better, with a light supply; sales of 5,200 bushels Canada Club at $3 10. CORN is better, but irregular in prices; sales 8,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1 26½; 2,500 bushels do. at $1 27½.; 12,000 bushels do., at $1 30; 1,900 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 25. OATS in fair demand; sales of 15,000 bushels Canada, in bond, to arrive, on private terms, and 1,000 in the State at 82c. BARLEY quiet. RYE—The market is better; sales of 45,000 bushels Canadian at $1 63, and 500 bushels on private terms. PEAS quiet, with small sales of Canadian on private terms., MILL FEED scarce and firm. SHORTS $34, and SHIPSTUFFS $37@$40 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Boats are loading with Peas at 10c. and Corn at 8½c. for New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 55c.; to Albany, 40c.; to New-York by river, and railroad, 45c. LAKE IMPORTS—Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Barley 2,800 bushels; Rye, 5,000 bushels; Peas, 7,600 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 4.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $12 50@$14 50; White Winter, $16@$17 50; Red Winter, $15; Superfine, $9@$10. WHEAT steady at $2 74@$2 77 for No. 2. CORN dull and declined ½c.; No. 1, 1 08½@$1 10; No. 2, $1 05@$1 05½. OATS active and declined ½c.lc.; sales at 66c.@69c. RYE dull and declined 2c.@2½c.; No. 1, $1 52½@$1 53. BARLEY advancing; No. 2, 96c.@98c., in store. PROVISIONS heavy; sales of 500 bbls. MESS PORK, buyer's option, all May, at $23; for present delivery nominally, $22 50@$22 75. LARD, 12½c.@12¾c. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $7 50@$7 75 for fair butchers'; $8 25@$8 50 for prime and first-class steers. HOGS dull at $6@$7 for common to good smooth. SHEEP active and firm for best grades, at $7 75@$8 25 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 6,600 bush. Wheat, 117,000 bush. Corn, 3,600 bush. Oats, 850 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,700 bbls. Flour, 287,000 bush. Wheat, 61,000 bush. Corn, 53,000 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 4.

FLOUR firm and unchanged; Superfine $12@$13; trade brands, $14@$16 25; fancy do., $17@$18. WHEAT was offered sparingly; No. 2 Spring, $2 90; No. 1, $3 08; Winter was held at $3 45 for No. 2 and $3 55@$3 60 for No. 1. CORN dull at $1 for No. 1, in bulk, and $1 10 for sacked; in the ear, 93c.@95c., but little offering. OATS firm at 72c. RYE steady at $1 70@$1 72, and was held at the latter figure. BARLEY 70c.@75. WHISKY steady at 26c., in bond. COTTON dull and unchanged; held at 25c. MESS PORK BACON and BULK MEATS unchanged and quiet. LARD firm at 12½c.; buyers offer 12½c. SUGAR in good demand at 11¾c.@13c. for common to prime Cuba; 12½c.@14c. for Porto Rico. COFFEE 25c.@27c. fair to choice Rio. BUTTER dull at 25c.@28c. Exchange firm and scarce. Gold 135¾ buying. Money easy.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 4.

FLOUR active and in demand for Spring, which is scarce; sales of 800 bbls. Canada at $13 50; 300 do: White Canada at $15 50@$16 50. WHEAT—Milling is in fair demand for supplying immediate wants; sales of 3,000 bushels Canada Spring at $3@$3 05, and 2,500 do. White Canada at $3 42@$3 45. Corn unsettled and dull; sales 8,000 bushels new rejected and old Chicago mixed at $1 15@$1 17, in store. OATS in fair demand and higher; sales of 6,000 bushels Wisconsin at 76c.@77c.; 1,200 bushels at 78c. in store. RYE wanted BARLEY unchanged. SEEDS dull and unchanged. MESS PORK steady. LARD, 13c. HIGHWINES dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 4.

COTTON steadier and unchanged; sales 5,500 bales; receipts, 632 bales; exports, 1,988 bales; Low Middling, 24c.@25c. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and nominal. FLOUR advanced 50c.; Superfine, $12 75@$13 12. CORN advanced 5c.; White, $1 45. OATS firm at $1 83@$1 85. PORK firm; Mess $24@$24 50; BACON—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. WHISKY $2 22@$2 23. Gold, 136¼. Sterling Exchange, 146½@149¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ₱ cent. premium.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 4.

TOBACCO active; sales of 148 hhds. at $2 51@$6 50 for lugs and $23 25 for country cutting Leaf. Superfine FLOUR $9 75@$11 25. WHEAT nominal. CORN active; Shelled $1 10@$1 17. OATS 80c., in bulk. RYE $1 70. LARD, in tierces, 12c.@12½c., for steam to leaf. MESS PORK held at $22 50. BACON—Shoulders 9c.@9¼c.; packed Clear Sides 12¼c. HAMS 13½c.@14c. for plain and sugar-cured steam copper. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 23. COTTON 23c.@24c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 4.

FLOUR dull; double Extra, $13 50; Extra, $13. WHEAT unsettled at $1 92@$1 96 for No. 1; $1 81@$1 83 for No. 2 and $1 66@$1 68 for No. 3. OATS advancing at $1 85 for No. 1. CORN steady at $1 12½ for No. 1, and $1 05 for new shelled. RECEIPTS—800 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 3,600 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 4.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON dull. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT—Choice Fall is firm, but low grades are dull; Choice Spring, $2 75; prime Fall, $3 40@$3 45; Choice, $3 50@$3 65. CORN firm at $1 09@$1 12½@$1 14, the latter for fancy White. OATS buoyant at 84c.@87c. BARLEY, RYE, PROVISIONS and LARD unchanged. WHISKY firm at $2 05.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 4.

COTTON dull at 23c.@24c. CORN dull at $1 26@$1 27. OATS, 87c.@90c. PORK, $23 50@23 75. BACON—Clear Sides, 13c.@13½c.; shoulders, 10c.@11½c.; Plain Hams, 15c.@16c. LARD, 13c.@13½c. GROCERIES—The market is steady, but unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Saturday, May 4.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT nominally lower; White Michigan $3 40. WHISKY, in bond, held at 29c.; 28c. was bid. CORN dull, and declined 4c.; No. 1 was held at $1 14; $1 12 was bid. OATS advanced 2c.; sales at 71c.@72c. RYE a shade lower.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, May 4.

COTTON quiet and unchanged, with a light business; Middling, 25c.; receipts, 560 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 4.

No sales of COTTON. SPIRITS TURPENTINE nominal, and held at 40c. Sales of No. 1 RESIN at $4 25.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 4.

COTTON weaker; sales 1,000 bales, receipts 400 bales. Middling, 25c.@26c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 4.

Market dull; sales 90 bales, receipts 80 bales. Middling, 23¾c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, May 4.

COTTON very firm; sales 1,100 bales, receipts 233 bales. Middling, 24c.

Advertisement.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes. HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.

The wonder is that those who have houses to protect do not examine personally the merits of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph in operation at No. 201 Broadway. E. HOLMES.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 5.—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—A. J. Nichols, Miss Mitchell, W. S. Clipsey, J. Dean and lady, Mr. Murray, Mr. Galbraith, lady, three children and nurse, Rev. S. Levi, Capt. Twemlow, F. Woodcock, Miss Wylie, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Mancell, A. H. Turner, Mr. Gerrard, Major Mostyn, Mr. Cowan, F. Sutton, G. Bouner, W. Forthengill, E. La Rue, W. Bowring and lady, J. Taylor, Mr. Gorton, lady and two children, J. P. Manan and lady, S. Schofield, T. Wilson, Capt. Blane, Mr. Hooper, Lieut. Morgan, Mr. Fernandez, Rev. Dr. Denham and lady, Rev. Mr. Geddes and lady, Miss Grasett, Rev. Dr. Kelly and servant, Mr. J. Poner, lady and child, V. Foumarat, Mr. Saver, lady, four children and nurse, G. Bachem, C. Dodd, Mrs. Elwell, Mrs. Cunningham and 2 daughters, Dr. Rogers, J. J. La Cave, J. H. Klors and lady, C. Van Gilse, Mr. Calderwood, G. Hollinshead, Mr. Hollinshead, Jr., Mrs. Armstrong, infant and nurse; J. E. Largeon, J. Sutton, Capt. Ray, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Walson, A. Stewart, F. Hollinshead, Mr. Hollinshead, Jr., P. S. D. Vanderpan, J. Potter, E. Challender, G. Hagerty, Mrs. Phillips and daughter, Miss Safford, Miss Thompson.

In steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah—J. B. Archer and wife, Miss H. Carpenter, Miss E. Carpenter, Miss A. Carpenter, Mrs. J. Goodwin, A. E. Hoe and lady, Mrs. E. J. Patten, Miss Emily Patten, Thomas Dovey, S. A. Anderson, Ed. A. Whitman, D. Newman, H. G. Ward and wife, W. C. Demarest, J. H. Dyke, A. Pond, G. D. Cook, Wm. M. Wadley, M. Schwartz and 2 children, H. Platshek, T. L. Mitchell, Mrs. Wistar and son, Miss Fletcher, Miss Fernandez, Mrs. Frees and 4 children, Miss Frees, Jas. A. Wilson, J. C. Mitchell, U. S. N.; J. Plantzo and wife, H. Plantzo, Dr. J. W. Patterson, Chas. Henije, W. H. Peg and wife, J. H. Campbell, H. Pollock, J. M. Selkirk, A. Lawson, A. A. Lane, Ed. G. Saltzman, J. M. Allen, wife and 3 children, Miss Todd, Henry Martin, and 30 in steerage.

MAY 5—*In steamship Union, from Bremen*—F. Stellman, H. C. Steinmeyer, H. Preese and wife, George Kleiter and family, Edward Vacher de la Grane, Marie Herms, Mrs. Bayer and child, Emil Rotin, H. Thisle, C. Kautz, C. Vorceler, Gustav Schwendler, C. Hinken and family, Geo. Steren, F. Schmidt, Gustav Hottinger, H. Hirsch and wife, F. Otto Wicher, Franz Wald, C. E. Schildknecht and wife, F. K. Schneider, Cresantia Meri, Anna Vosschulte, George Kessler, Gebruder Rohde, J. E. Schmidt, H. Becker, Alex. Hoffman, Fritz Hoffman, D. Kaiser and family, Kaiser, Caroline Muhlberger, P. Keinecken, Gustav Schwarz, Joseph Lustig, J. Richsteimer, S. Engelhard, Carl Von Lesch, F. K ein, Jean Bissihammer, Ven Behr, Gustav Weis, Charlotte Weis, Edward Knittel, George Floeck, W. Phillips and wife, G. Damp, W. Dieken.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 53	Sun sets	7 01
Moon sets	9 43		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 35	Gov. Island	10 24
Hell Gate	11 46		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 5.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool April 24, and Queenstown 26th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. April 26, 124 miles W. from Fastnet, passed steamship City of Dublin, bound E.; 27th, lat. 49 20 N., lon. 23 40 W., passed a steamer showing one blue light and two rockets, bound E.; 30th, lat. 45 30, lon. 38 20, Am. ship Jeremiah Thompson, bound W.; 30th, lat. 45, lon. 40, a brig rigged steamer, bound E.; May 1, lat. 42 50 lon. 47, a steamer supposed the City of Baltimore, bound E.; 4th, lat. 41 10, lon. 63 15, steamships Kangaroo and Louisiana, bound E.; 5th, steamers